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TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1928.

日八初月六

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NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.

GRAVE CHALLENGE TO BRITISH RULE.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S FINAL AND DEFINITE OFFER.

TRENCHANT WARNING.

Poona, July 23.
The British authorities in India are viewing with increasing uneasiness the serious situation that has arisen in Bardoli as the result of a no-tax campaign, and the movement is being interpreted as a direct challenge to British rule.

To-day Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, forecasted vigorous measures if the residents of Bardoli persisted in their present attitude. A fortnight has been given in which a decision is to be made.

On July 3rd, the Times of India made the first report of the alarming situation, announcing that in Bardoli, one of the richest districts in the Bombay Presidency, a no-tax campaign had completely paralysed the machinery of the local Government, with the result that nobody could even stir from his house without the knowledge and consent of the leaders of the campaign.

Organised Campaign.

Subordinate Government officials themselves, the journal reported, were practically dependent on the goodwill of these leaders for supplies, conveyances etc.

A man named Vallabhai Patel controls the campaign, which is backed not only by local wealth, but by a monthly dose of five lakhs of rupees from fellow-villagers who are now settled in South Africa.

Sir Leslie's Offer.

Sir Leslie Wilson last week met a deputation from Bardoli of the inhabitants who are fomenting the campaign, and Sir Leslie offered, after a long parley, to order a special inquiry into the new assessments provided the taxes were paid forthwith, in the meantime the Treasury to hold the difference between the old and new revenue as a deposit pending the result of the inquiry.

Offer Rejected.

Two days later, Vallabhai Patel announced that Bardoli had rejected the offer, and asked that an enquiry be opened immediately on which residents of Bardoli should be represented. He also requested that all punishments made should be remitted.

Sir Leslie Wilson to-day addressed the Bombay Legislature giving the British standpoint in no uncertain terms.

Sir Leslie emphasised that his offer was definite and final.

A Critical Issue.

Alluding to "recent speeches, writings and actions" he said that the issue might appear to be whether His Majesty's writ was to run in a portion of the Dominions, or whether the edict of some unofficial body was to be obeyed.

"If that is the issue, the Government is prepared to meet it with all its power," he declared.

Fortnight To Decide.

The Governor warned Bardoli of the grave consequences which might follow persistence in their present attitude, and asked the Members of the Bombay Legislature on behalf of their constituents to decide within a fortnight whether they would accept the conditions which he offered last week.—*Reuter.*

Governor Strongly Supported.

London, July 23.
Sir Leslie Wilson's speech to the Bombay Legislature was mentioned in the House of Commons this evening, when many questions were asked regarding Bardoli.

Earl Winterton, the Under-Secretary of State for India, said that if the conditions mentioned by Sir Leslie Wilson were not satisfied, the Bombay Government would have the full support of the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, in enforcing compliance with the law and crushing the movement.

EXTENSIVE COTTON COMBINE.

ELABORATE SCHEME DEvised IN MANCHESTER.

100 MILLS AFFECTED.

London, July 23.
An extensive combine, aiming at the more economical working of Companies spinning American cotton, is on the point of formation in Manchester.

It is stated that it will control a hundred mills with six million spindles.

The Board will consist of business men drawn from every section of the industry.

A comprehensive plan of action is being elaborated, including the purchase of cotton on the growing fields, spinning on the plantations and direct shipment to Lancashire.

A forward policy will be followed in salesmanship, thus bringing the consumer and producer into more direct contact.—*Reuter.*

Relief From Stamp Duties.

London, July 23.
On the Government's initiative, the House of Commons has agreed to the inclusion of a new clause in the Budget, granting relief in respect of certain stamp duties in connection with Company reorganisations.

This has been done in order to meet the wishes of the American section of the cotton spinning industry, which Mr. A. M. Samuel, Under-Secretary to the Board of Trade, declared to be seeking to reorganise itself and its finances.—*Reuter.*

ITALIA DISASTER CRITICISM.

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI MAKES STRONG PROTEST.

ITALY WILL INQUIRE.

Rome, July 23.

"We cannot help protesting against the anti-human and anti-Italian wave dashed upon the protagonists of the unhappy Polar enterprise of the dirigible 'Italia,'" declared Signor Mussolini, at a Cabinet meeting to-day, in emphasising that no enquiry will be held until everything possible has been done to find the remaining castaways.

Signor Mussolini also made it clear that when an enquiry is held it will be held in Italy by Italians.

"Any other suggestion must be regarded as absurd and offensive, and if anyone proposed it, it would be immediately repelled," declared the Italian Dictator.

He expressed deepest thanks to all who had participated in the work of rescue, particularly to the members of the crew of the Russian ice-breaker "Krasin," who saved Majors Zappi and Mariano and afterwards the party led by Lieut. Viglieri.

Signor Mussolini respectfully and sorrowfully saluted Professor Malmgren.—*Reuter.*

SOVIET INTERESTED IN BUDDHISM.

ENCYCLOPEDIA TO BE COMPILED.

Leningrad, July 23.

The Academy of Science has founded an Institute for the study of the Buddhist culture of Tibet, Mongolia, China, India, and Japan. The Institute is compiling the World's first encyclopedia of Buddhism.

An International Congress for the study of Buddhism is being convened in Leningrad in the summer.—*Reuter.*

forcing compliance with the law and crushing the movement.

The movement would have to be crushed because if the conditions were not satisfied, it would be exposing as one directed to coercing the Government and not representing reasonable grievances.—*Reuter.*

AERIAL TRAGEDY REVEALED.

MR. WARWICK FOUND DEAD ON HILL.

MACHINE WRECKED IN HILLY AND DESOLATE SPOT.

HIDDEN IN HEATHER.

London, July 23.

In a desolate spot in the hilly country over the Scottish border between Peebles and Moffat, a shepherd boy to-day found the body of Mr. Guy Neville Warwick, the missing competitor in the King's Cup Air Race round Britain.

Some distance from the body was the completely wrecked aeroplane in which he crashed while on the last stage of the flight from Newcastle to Renfrew.

The plane was found on the top of a sharp peak 2,761 feet above sea-level on Broad Law Hill, a well-known landmark between Peebles and Selkirk, and the machine was smashed and piled up on the hillside.

Missing Three Days.

Mr. Warwick had been missing for three days, and the failure to discover the disaster earlier is explained by the fact that the scene of the tragedy is seldom traversed, the nearest house being over two miles and a half away. The unfortunate airman was undoubtedly killed instantaneously.

Hidden in Heather.

The body was half hidden in the heather on the hill, and terrible injuries had been sustained.

Mr. Warwick was a London barrister, who abandoned his legal practice in January in favour of civil aviation, and it is learned that he first became acquainted with flying while in Egypt during the war. The only explanation of the disaster is that he struck the mountain-top during a mist.

Broad Law Hill on which the plane was wrecked lies directly in a straight line between Newcastle and Renfrew, the route of the last lap of Friday's stage of the air race.

Engine Trouble Before Crash.

The airman was dead right in his reckoning when disaster overtook him. He was passing over mountainous country which in the event of engine trouble offered little chance of a safe landing.

It is possible that he was looking for ground to make a forced landing, but had been compelled to continue until his machine crashed. It is also thought possible that he crashed into the hill during a mist while flying low in searching for a safe landing ground.

The shepherd boy who made the terrible discovery first sighted the wreckage of the plane and then some distance away, the body of the victim.

Mr. Neville leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.—*Reuter and British Wireless.*

King's Cup Details.

Interesting details of the machine successful in the King's Cup race have been supplied to us by Mr. R. Vaughan-Powell.

The winner, Captain W. L. Hope, flew the new G. Type De Havilland Moth, fitted with the De Havilland Gipsy engine of 100 hp.

Captain C. F. Uwina, 2nd, flew a military aeroplane made by the British Aeroplane Company and fitted with one of their engines.

80,000 Miles.

Miss Spooner, 3rd, flew a M.K. 1 Moth fitted with a 60/80 h.p. Cirrus engine. The machine was over three years old and had flown over 1,000 hours, which means that before it entered the race it had covered at least 80,000 miles.

Captain H. S. Broad, 4th, used a machine similar to the winner's. Captain G. De Havilland, 5th, used a Cirrus X type Moth, which carried a passenger throughout the race.

Mr. Alan Butler, 6th, used a machine similar to the winner's, and Mr. Jackson, 7th, flew a machine of the type flown by Captain De Havilland.

Miss Spooner, Captain De Havilland and Mr. Jackson came in that order in the competition for the Siddeley Touring Trophy, offered to competition among Light Aeroplane Clubs.

U. S. INFLUENCE IN CANADA.

ONTARIO MINISTER URGES BRITISH ACTION.

EMPIRE CONFERENCE?

London, July 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Amery, the Dominions Secretary was questioned regarding the statement by the Prime Minister of Ontario upon the way in which American influence and methods were permeating Canadian life, and whether His Majesty's Government would co-operate in the proposal for an Empire conference of men of affairs to review means of strengthening Anglo-Canadian relations.

Mr. Amery said he had seen press reports of the speech by the Premier of Ontario.

As to the proposed Empire Conference this was a Conference of

SHANGHAI INVADED BY LOCUSTS.

Chinese Terrified and Regard Visitation as Omen.

SOLDIERS TO ATTACK.

Shanghai, July 24.

The Chinese are attaching ominous significance to the appearance of locust hordes at Woosung, comparing the phenomenon to the Biblical visitation.

Picturesque reports are being put into circulation by the Chinese, some of whom declare that the locusts are in such quantity that the sun has been obscured.

The Commander of the Woosung Forts has ordered the soldiers to attack the locusts.

The visitation has descended on Shanghai and the neighbourhood at a particularly bad time. Crops are just coming on and are liable to be ruined.

Younger insects were the first to appear, coming in spasmodic clouds, and soon afterwards there was a deluge of adults. Farmers are terrified. The Autumn silk cocoon crop is likely to suffer.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

business interests and was hardly one in which the British Government could take the initiative, but they would always be glad to co-operate with any other Government in the Empire in schemes for the development of trade.

Questioned regarding the trade mission to Australia, Mr. Amery said His Majesty's Government would be glad to give sympathetic consideration to an invitation by any other Dominion Government for the despatch of a similar mission.

Mr. Amery stated that last year 7,215 women were assisted to Canada under the Empire Settlement Act. In respect of the assisted passage of these settlers, the British Government had incurred an expenditure of £70,989 while the cash expenditure of the Canadian Government was £21,000.

In addition, the Canadian Government incurred an expenditure in respect of the provision for after-care for a period of five years.—*British Wireless.*

LATVIAN OFFICIALS AS SPIES.

SENTENCED TO DEATH BY MILITARY COURT.

Riga, July 23.

Of twenty-eight persons tried at a Military Court at Ryejita on a charge of espionage on behalf of the Soviet Government, four, including the two objects of the Latvian-Frontier-Police, were sentenced to death, four to imprisonment for life and nine to terms varying from 5 to fifteen years.—*Reuter.*

THREE TYPHOONS.

To-day's Observatory report states:—Pressure is high to the north-east of Japan. The northern typhoon is moving northward to the west of the Bonins. The other is between 200 and 300 miles east of Apurri, moving W.N.W. There is a third typhoon to the north of Yap. The forecast up to noon tomorrow is:—Light south-west or variable winds; fine.

LOCAL SEAPLANE CLUB.

MEETING SOON TO BE CALLED.

FLYING AT FIFTEEN CENTS PER MILE.

RACES WITH CANTON?

Keen interest in the proposed Light Seaplane Club for Hongkong is still being manifested by Mr. H. R. Vaughan-Fowler and a number of local residents who have already communicated with him on the subject. As soon as possible, Mr. Vaughan-Fowler intends organising a meeting to discuss the prospects, and in the meantime all interested are asked to communicate with him at the Kai Tak Aerodrome, Kowloon.

During the past week-end, Mr. Vaughan-Fowler has been on a visit to Canton, where a movement for the establishment of a Light Aeroplane Club is on foot. It is thought that when Hongkong has started its Club it will be possible to arrange light aeroplane meetings and races between the two organisations, in the same manner as is done in England.

The success of light aeroplanes in the King's Cup and Siddeley Touring Trophy races is commented upon by Mr. Vaughan-Fowler, who says that, long before these races, light aeroplanes and low-powered air-cooled engines had more than proved their reliability, strength and usefulness.

Chance for Business Men.

One of the competitors carried a passenger, and as these machines are designed to carry two people and luggage, they can be used for pleasure or business tours, at the astonishingly low cost of 12 to 15 cents (Hongkong Currency) per mile.

Any business man can learn to fly one of these machines—hundreds have already done so—and this means that if a business man owned one of these machines he could fly to Canton from Hongkong in under an hour at a cost of ten or eleven dollars. In three hours, he could go there and back and spend one of those hours doing his business in Canton.

"Moths" and "Gypsies."

The most outstanding feature of the King's Cup and Siddeley Touring Trophy races was the huge success of the De Havilland Aircraft Company "Moths."

Another very interesting feature was the success of the new air-cooled Gipsy engine, of 100 h.p. built by the De Havilland Aircraft Co., specially to meet the requirements of light aeroplanes. This is the first time this engine has been seen in public, and it has put up a very good performance; in fact, when it is remembered that, running full throttle for hour after hour on hot days is the greatest test of an engine's reliability, it is evident that the "Gipsy" has proved itself on its first public outing. There were three of them in the King's Cup race; they all ran full throttle and finished as fresh and faultless as when they started.

Not Toys.

Congratulations are due to the De Havilland Aircraft Co. for 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th place in the King's Cup and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd in the Siddeley Touring Trophy, and for having built and designed nine of the first twelve machines home.

No great speeds were put up in these two races, but neither race was organised with that object. However, the winners' speed of 113 m.p.h. shows that light aeroplanes are not toys, and the owner of a machine of this type would be able to tour the world at 100 m.p.h.

SIR CECIL CLEMENTI.

AN AUDIENCE WITH THE KING.

London, July 23.
His Majesty to-day received Sir Cecil Clementi at Buckingham Palace.—*Reuter.*

SPEEDY CHANGE IN BETTING TAX.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS IN OCTOBER.

"TOTE" PERCENTAGE.

London, July 23.

As forecasted on the passing of the Totalisator Bill, a move was made in the House of Commons to-day to reduce the betting taxes.

On the report stage of the Finance Bill, Mr. W. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a new clause, the effect of which was to reduce the betting tax from October 1st next, for credit betting from three and half per cent. to two per cent. and for course betting from two per cent. to one per cent.

He hoped the reduction in the duty would add to the efficiency of the tax and that there would be less evasion.

If a practical scheme of grading licences were to be devised that scheme would supersede either in whole or in part the reduced percentage. The rate of duty upon the totalisator had not been settled at the present moment.

As soon as the new body was constituted, the Government would begin an examination with them, and see what was a fair proportion which they might properly take. The new clause was read a second time by 199 votes to 11 and was added to the Bill.—*British Wireless.*

WEST INDIES IN BAD POSITION.

FOUR WICKETS DOWN AND STILL 74 BEHIND.

ENGLAND BATSMEN.

London, July 23.

England were in a strong position at the end of to-day's play in the Second Test against the West Indies at Manchester, having gained a lead of 145 runs on the first innings, and taken four wickets in the visitors' second innings for only 71 runs.

Play opened in fine weather, though the air was sultry. The wicket had not been affected by slight rain over-night and the wicket was playing easy when Hobbs and Sutcliffe, who had put on 84 without loss, resumed their innings.

England experienced an early loss, Sutcliffe being set back after adding 15 runs to his overnight score when the famous partnership had again put up 100 or more for the first wicket. Sutcliffe made 64 in irreproachable style; Hobbs soon followed him to the pavilion, being defeated after making 63.

The principal feature of the remainder of the play was a capital partnership between Hammond and D. R. Jardine. Both players played perfect cricket; but Hammond made an error at 63 and was sent back. D. R. Jardine made 88 being the highest scorer for England. The whole side was out for 351.

The West Indies had made 71 for 4 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.—*Reuter.*

BERRY HITS UP 207.

EASY LEICESTER VICTORY AT ASHBY.

London, July 23.

Leicester gained an outstanding victory over Worcester at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, defeating them by 113 runs and 206 runs in two days.

Berry, Leicester's 21-year-old find, made his first century for two seasons, in a brilliant display of hitting. Before his wicket was taken he had compiled 207 runs.

Previously thanks to capital bowling by Coleman, Worcester had been dismissed in the first innings for 77. Leicester gained a lead of 887. The scores were:

Worcester: 77 and 181.
Leicester: 464.

Coleman took 5 wickets for 80 runs in Worcester's first innings.—*Reuter.*

APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCE.

INDECENT EXPOSURE CASE SEQUEL.

LEGAL ARGUMENT ON LOCAL COURT PROCEDURE.

QUASH OR RE-HEAR?

In the Full Court of Appeal this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) and Mr. Justice Jackson, an appeal was heard on an application for a re-hearing of the case against Chung Yee-fai, who was recently sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour by Major C. Willson for indecent exposure before two European ladies, Mrs. F. Len and Mrs. L. Leppard, in Kennedy Road.

Comments on the elaborate and unusual local procedure in such cases were made by Sir Henry Gollan when Mr. Somerset Fitzroy, for the respondents, asked for the case to be struck out on the technical ground that the notice of motion applied for the sentence to be "quashed" whereas the local Ordinance laid it down that it should be a motion for "re-hearing."

Their Lordships decided that if they supported Mr. Fitzroy's application they would be attaching too much importance to a verbal departure from the provisions of the Ordinance and that, as all the necessary elements had been incorporated, they could treat the motion as one for re-hearing.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. F. H. Looby, of Messrs. Lee and Russ, is for the appellant.

Crown's Application.

At the beginning of the case, Mr. Fitzroy applied for it to be struck out because, he said, the form of notice did not comply with Section 104 of the Magistrates' Ordinance. That Section, he said, laid down the procedure to be followed. On June 29, a notice was sent to him (counsel for the Crown), purporting to be a notice as required by that Section.

Mr. Fitzroy submitted that that notice did not conform to the Section, as it was a motion for a reversal of decision and not for a re-hearing, as required by the Section. The Court had no power to entertain a motion for reversal. The law, said counsel, must be strictly adhered to, because there was no appeal except by the Statutory Rules themselves. The other side had served a motion which might be good for a civil action to have a conviction reversed, but it was certainly not in accordance with the Ordinance. "Not having done it within ten days it cannot possibly be admitted, and I ask you to have the case struck out."

Mr. Jenkin said it appeared that Mr. Fitzroy's main objection was the insertion in the notice of motion of the word "reverse" otherwise everything had been done in time.

Peculiar Procedure.

Sir Henry Gollan remarked that there was a very peculiar procedure in Hongkong, "which I have never met with before." His experience in other Colonies had been that an appeal from the decision of a Magistrate was a motion for quashing a conviction. Apparently that was not so in Hongkong. There seemed to be two stages, as far as he could read the provisions. Notice had to be given for a re-hearing. On the application for a re-hearing, the Court might dismiss the application, or, if the Court felt that there were grounds for re-hearing, it might grant the re-hearing. Then the question would arise as to how such re-hearing was to take place. It might be heard on the old evidence or on new evidence.

Mr. Jenkin:—Instead of putting in the word "reverse," there should have been the word "re-heard." Does Mr. Fitzroy really press that point?

Mr. Fitzroy:—I do. Time is the essence of the whole thing.

Mr. Jenkin:—Everything has been done within ten days except that word by inadvertence. My friend asks that my client shall go to Victoria Gaol for a month on that ground.

(Continued on Page 2.)



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JUDGE DISMISSED.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF OFFICIAL DUTIES.

Nanking, July 19.
The Committee for the Discipline of Judicial Officers has authorized the publication of the decision concerning the dismissal of Judge Loo Hsin-yuan from the Presidency of the Provisional Court, Shanghai.

After summarizing the allegations submitted by Dr. Tsai Yuanpei, Minister of Justice, on behalf of the Kiangsu Provincial Government and the answer of Judge Loo Hsin-yuan, the decision goes on to give the following reasons as grounds whereupon Judge Loo was held to have violated his official duties and dismissed. The following is an official translation of the reasons:

"Paragraph (7) of Article I of the provisional regulations for the rendition of the Mixed Court provides: 'The President and Judges of the Provisional Court and the Judges of the Appellate Court are to be appointed by the Provincial Government.' In accordance with this provision it is plain that the power of appointing Judges in the Provisional Court belongs exclusively to the Provincial Government. While it is true that Mr. Wei-tsun, former president of the Court did submit to the former Provincial Government for approval some counsels in regard to the qualifications of the Judges of the Court and did recommend a number of candidates for appointment by the Provincial Government as Judges of the Court, we must remember that this procedure was necessitated only by circumstances attendant upon the initial organization of the Court and can by no means be relied upon as a precedent conferring upon the President of the Court the power of appointing either Judges or acting Judges.

Judge Appointed.

"In the month of June, 1927, the respondent, with full knowledge that there was no vacancy in the Court, made the unauthorized appointment of Loo Wen-lan as Judge of the Appellate Court, and it was not until January of this year that he petitioned the Provisional Government for a formal order appointing Loo Wen-lan as Judge of the Court. In the meantime, the status and treatment of the said Loo Wen-lan had been placed upon an equal basis with judges duly appointed. From the above facts we conclude that the respondent was responsible beyond the shadow of a doubt for the charge, namely, of unauthorized appointment of a Judge of the Court.

"According to Article III of the rules for the organization of the Court, the Provisional Court was to have a civil division, a criminal division, a division for minor criminal cases, a division for the execution of civil cases. According to Article IX of the same rules, the Appellate Court was to have a civil division and a criminal division. According to Article XIV of the same rules, each of the divisions, except those for minor cases, was to have a Chief Judge. Moreover, Articles 4, 11, 15, 18, 21, 27, 47, 67, and 69 of the provisional rules for the administration of the Provisional Court and the Appellate Court all contain provisions concerning chief judges of all divisions. The respondent can by no means pretend to be ignorant of these provisions. However, when Liang Jen-chie was appointed acting chief judge of the criminal division of the Court by the Provisional Government, the respondent refused to let him carry out his functions as chief judge on the pretext that the appointment of the chief judge of the criminal division had no basis in law and contended that the appointment was the result of a misinterpretation of law. It is clear that by so doing the respondent flagrantly set at defiance a legal order of the Government.

Judicial Independence.

"The judicial independence of the judge is generally recognized

THE KAOMI CLASH.

JAPANESE LOSSES SAID TO HAVE BEEN HEAVY.

Peking, July 23.

The Japanese report their casualties in the clash near Kaomi as five killed and 23 wounded, three of them seriously. The Chinese casualties are unknown but are believed to be heavy, all troops have now been withdrawn from the zone. The staff officer belonging to Kuchan has promised to take measures to punish the offenders in response to the Japanese demand.—*Reuter.*

FAMINE RELIEF.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING.

Shanghai, July 23.

Mr. Earl Baker, former adviser to the Ministry of Communications, has arrived to investigate famine conditions in Western Shantung and South Chihli in connection with the proposed New York China Famine Fund Committee's \$510,000,000 drive.

It is understood, however, that C. T. Wang considers the committee's scheme involving famine relief, road construction and the system of revolving credits, irreconcilable per se.

He points out that philanthropic and reconstruction programmes are unworkable simultaneously. While the former is welcomed the latter may bring up questions of sovereignty.—*Reuter.*

as an inflexible principle in all modern states and the judges of our country have long enjoyed this independence. The respondent can on no ground pretend to be ignorant of this principle. While Article 25 of the rules for the organization of the Provisional Court says: 'After the decision is written, it should be sent in a wooden box to the President for verification and vice.' It should be noted, however, that this provision only authorizes the President to verify (that is, to see to it that the decision is written by the proper judge and in due form) and vice the decision, but does not give him the power to interfere with the substance of the judgment. The respondent, in the case decided by Judge Liang Jen-chie concerning robbery accompanied by resistance to arrest on the part of Hsu Kuo-nin et al., insisted that a heavier sentence should be imposed and called a meeting of the judges of the whole Court for the purpose of altering the sentence. This unwarranted action points decidedly to his interference with the judicial independence of judges.

"As to the unauthorized establishment of the law reform committee, inasmuch as it was dissolved immediately upon receipt of disapproval from the Provincial Government, we need not enter into the nature and purpose of its organization. The respondent, thus, did obey the instructions of the Provincial Government in dissolving the committee, so that it would seem that the charge of exceeding his authority in this matter needs no further consideration.

Congestion of Cases.

"As to the charge for the congestion of cases, although the report of the Court for the month of October, 1927, shows the number of remanded civil cases as amounting to 1,174, criminal cases, to 441, and cases awaiting execution to 535, yet it is found that when the respondent assumed office there was already a number of pending cases, and so the congestion was not due to the negligence on the part of the respondent. Moreover, according to findings of this committee, the remanded

CHEFOO FIGHTING.

NATIONALISTS DISARMED BY NORTHERN GENERAL.

Chefoo, July 23.

Fighting unexpectedly broke out last night between Colonel Sze, representing the Nationalists, and Dzung Djin-kao, representing Chang Chung-chang. Dzung recently arrived from Tangku with 5,000 troops posing as a Nationalist in support of Wen Kien-kang, the nominee of the Nanking Government, but now he declares himself an adherent of Chang Chung-chang, whose bodyguard he formerly commanded.

Indiscriminate firing took place between midnight and 4 a.m. in the vicinity of Consular Hill, during which all telephone communication was impossible. Whilst establishing communications between war vessels and the Consulate, one American sailor was wounded in the hand by a stray bullet. The American Consul, Mr. Leroy Webster, called on the Chinese authorities early this morning for investigations with the view to fixing responsibility for the wounding of the above member of the naval patrol.

This morning posters throughout the town state that Dzung, under the command of Chang Chung-chang, has disbanded Colonel Sze, who is a Communist. Fang Yung-chang's army is arriving shortly and Chang Chung-chang is coming by a warship in a few days.

The British and Japanese Consulates have requested naval protection.—*Reuter.*

Northerners Control.

Chefoo, July 23.

The five-barred flag is now flown at Chefoo. The manager of the Bank of Communications was arrested by the Northern regime last night and the bank is today plectoled by soldiers who are preventing transactions, hence no cargo was able to be moved through the Customs.

Chang Cheng-yu, the Nationalist official who dispossessed Mr. M.O. Berube as Salt Inspector, to-day escaped on a British vessel bound for Shanghai.

The situation is now quiet but preparations have been completed to protect foreign life and property if necessary.—*Reuter.*

Foreign Warships Arrive.

Chefoo, July 23.

Several Japanese destroyers arrived this morning and I.M.S. Magnolia arrived this evening. There are 500 British nationals in Chefoo, including many school children.—*Reuter.*

cases are being cleared and their number is on the decrease. The respondent, therefore, is not responsible for the congestion of cases.

"From the foregoing conclusions, it is plain that, leaving out the charge of exceeding authority in regard to the organization of the law reform committee, which we do not deem necessary to enter into, and the charge of the congestion of cases which seems to us not well-founded, the respondent is nevertheless guilty of unauthorized appointment of a judge, of defying the legal order of the Government, and of interfering with judicial independence, all of which constitute breaches of official duty. Therefore, we, in conformity to the procedure provided in Article IX of the provisional regulations for the discipline of judicial officers, hereby decide in accordance with Paragraph I of Article III and Paragraph I of Article IV of the same regulations, that the respondent should receive the penalty of dismissal."

The decision was signed by Messrs. Yu Yu-jen, Hsin Chin, Li Fo, Chen Ho-shien. It was dated July 12, the 17th year of the Republic.—*Ta Chung.*

"ITALIA" RESCUES.

SOVIET AVIATOR EXPLAINS DISCOVERY OF PARTY.

Moscow, July 23.

The Soviet aviator, Tehuknovsky, in an interview aboard the Krassin regarding his spotting the "Italia" walking party, maintains that he and his crew saw two men on an iceberg, the third figure having the form of a capital A lying on the ice a few metres distant.—*Reuter.*

[A message dated the 12th inst. stated: Having been missing for over 40 days, and at one time given up for dead, Major Mariano and Major Zepi, the navigators of the ill-fated "Italia," were rescued shortly before seven o'clock this morning from a small iceberg at the spot indicated by Captain Tehuknovsky, who so opportunely sighted them during a reconnaissance flight. On the arrival of the Krassin, however, it was revealed that Professor Malmgren, the other member of the party, which set off on May 30 in a perilous attempt to reach land, died a month ago. According to the Tass correspondent on board the Soviet icebreaker, who has wireless details of the rescue to Moscow, when the Krassin reached the spot indicated by Captain Tehuknovsky, at about five o'clock in the morning, they sighted two men on the iceberg, one standing and the other lying prostrate.]

TREATY REVISION.

DR. WANG EXPLAINS THE SITUATION.

Shanghai, July 23.

Dr. C. T. Wang, interviewed by *Reuter*, affirmed that the policy of treaty revision announced on the 7th inst. was unaltered and unalterable. A favourable Danish reply regarding revision was received on the 21st. The Italian reply this afternoon objects to the manner in which the treaty was abrogated but expresses willingness to consider revision on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

No important change was made with Britain regarding the Nanking incident, but the Foreign Minister said that he was taking up immediately the question of making the British Consulate at Nanking inhabitable.

He stated that no steps had been taken, up to the present, in connexion with the demands contained in Mr. MacMurray's Note concerning the trial and execution of the Rev. Mr. Seymour's murderer and the punishment of the soldiers and officers concerned, but satisfaction will be given in due course.—*Reuter.*

CROP SHORTAGE.

SOVIET TO ENCOURAGE MORE CULTIVATION.

Moscow, July 23.

It is semi-officially stated that the Government have decided to purchase crops extensively over an area of five and a half million hectares. Forty millions of roubles have been assigned as advance payments to small holders to encourage cultivation and make improved methods.—*Reuter.*

U.S. OIL CONGRESS.

SOVIET TO PARTICIPATE IN SEPTEMBER.

Moscow, July 23.

The Supreme Council of National Economy has decided to participate in the Oil Congress and Oil Exhibition to be held in the United States in September.—*Reuter.*



KEEP THEM HAPPY BY KEEPING THEM WELL.

The natural inclination of children is to be chery, active and full of fun. When they mope and sulk, are peevish and disinclined for play, you may be sure that something is wrong. Almost invariably that something lies in the digestive tract. It is specifically to meet the need for an absolutely safe and gentle corrective of these every-day ailments of infancy and childhood that

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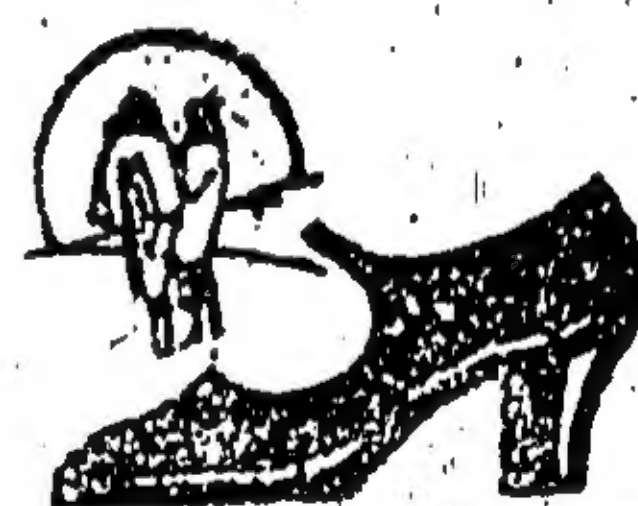
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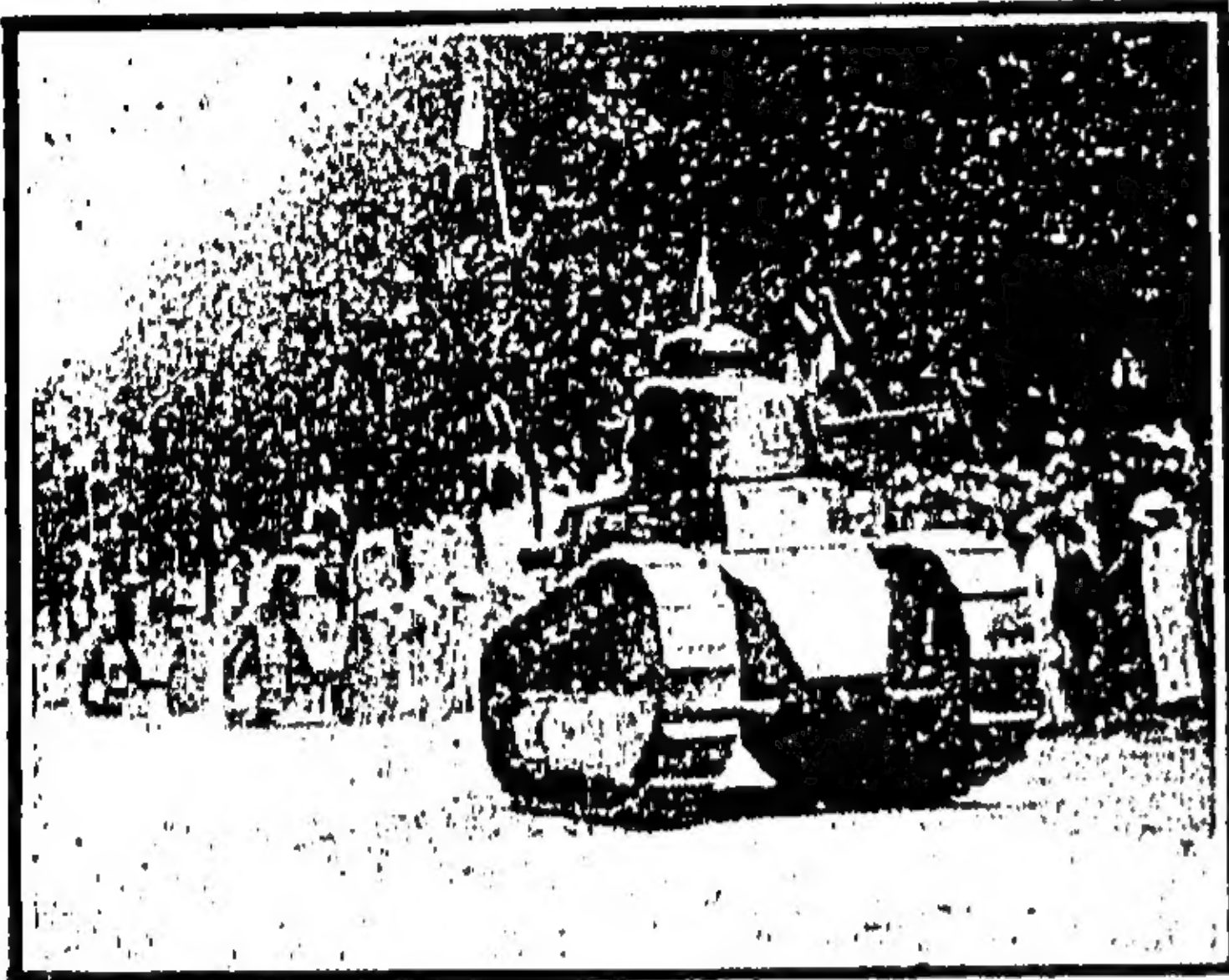
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Nanking is leading the way among inland cities in China by inaugurating a bus service organised by the Nanking General Omnibus Company, and has recently purchased a fleet of 18 Reo Speed Wagon Chasses.



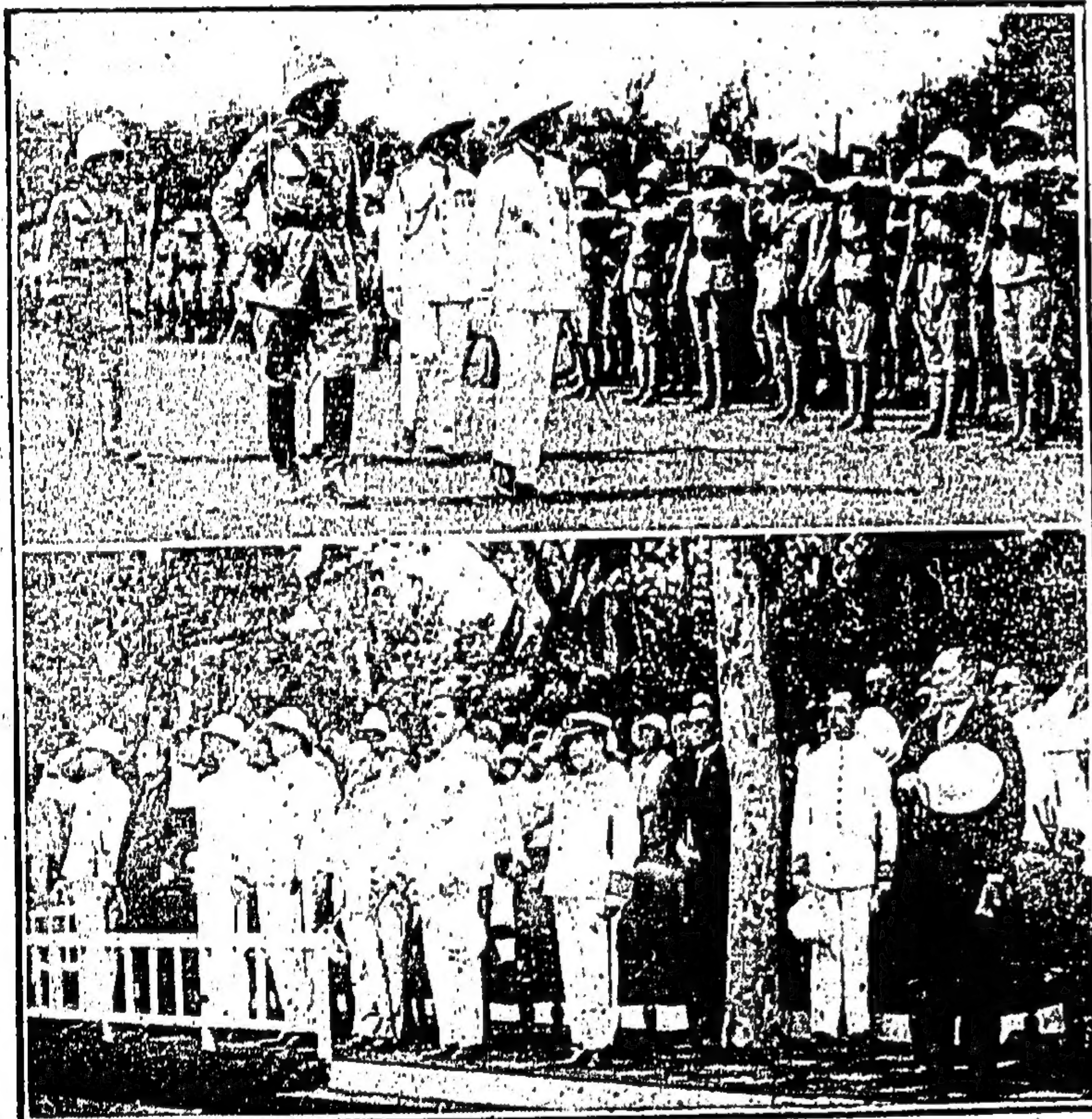
Mr. F. R. Mass, managing director of Oram China Company, who recently returned to Shanghai after a business trip to Europe.



The very small but very mobile tanks attracted much attention in Shanghai streets in the inspection of the French defence forces at the celebrations of French National Day. One of the tanks is shown "marching" just.



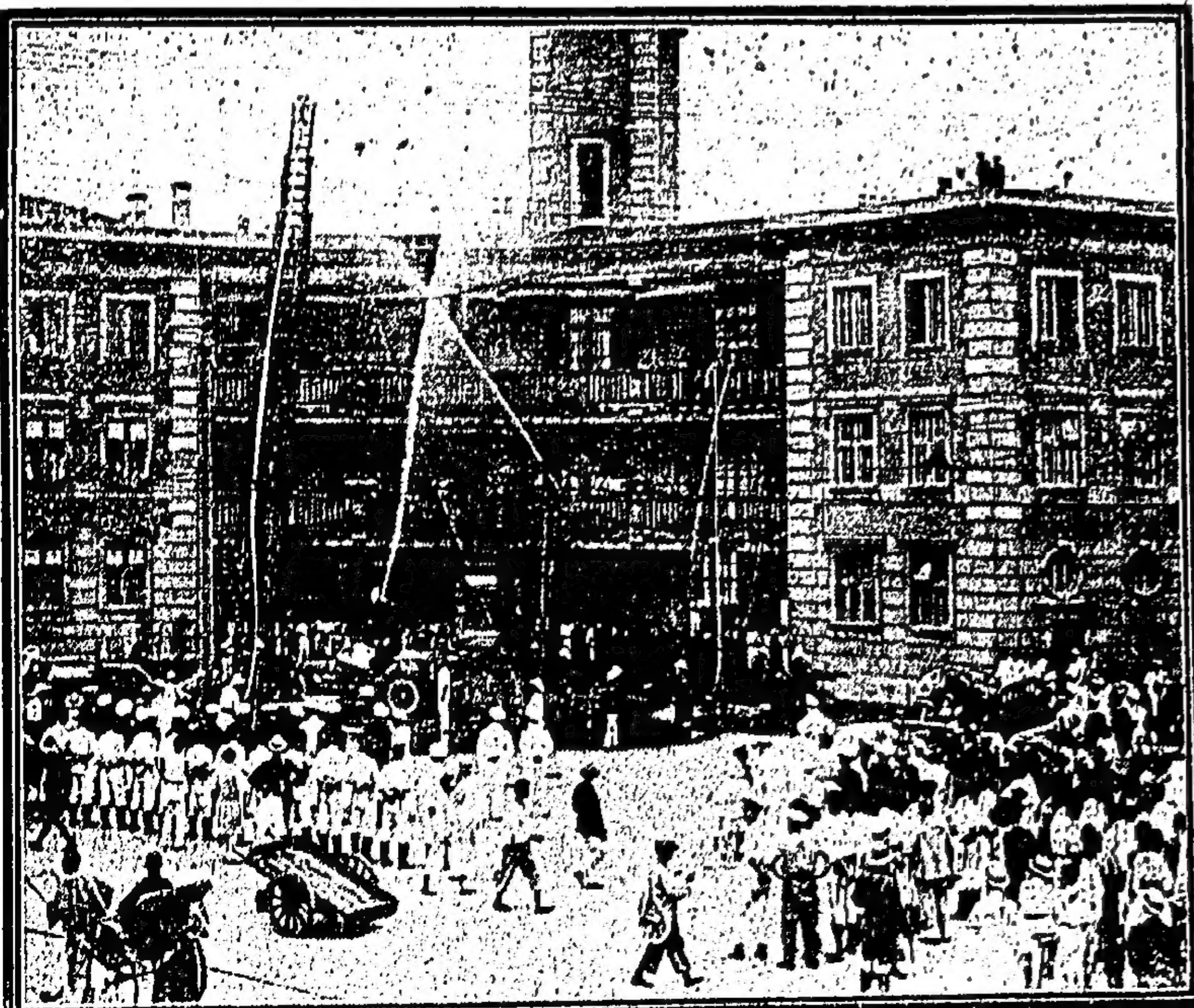
A number of decorations were conferred as part of the ceremony at the French Park Shanghai, recently when Admiral Stoltz, Commander-in-Chief of the French Far Eastern Squadron, inspected the French defence forces.



A review of the French naval and military defence forces, police and Volunteers at the French Park marked the French national day.



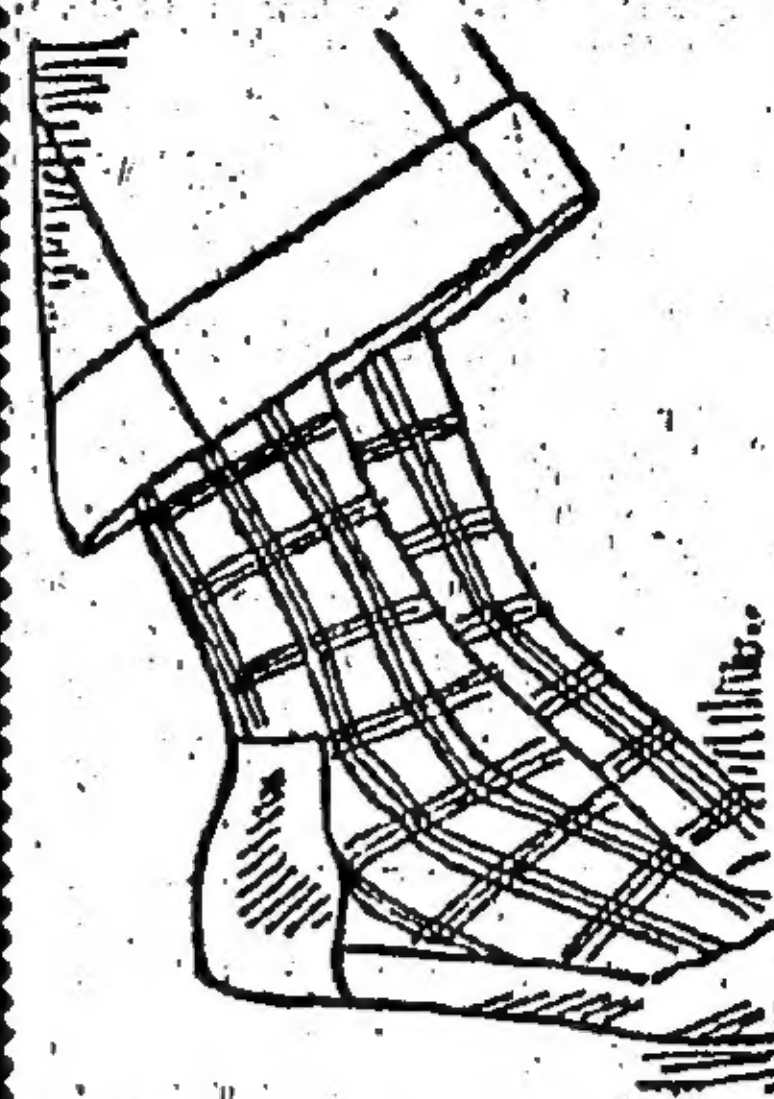
In the conflict of religions and customs in the marriage of the former Maharajah of Ludora and Miss Nancy Miller the occidental influence seems to have won. They are shown honeymooning in Paris in fashionably correct attire.



The efficiency of the Hongkew Fire Brigade demonstrated at a special function at the Hong-kow Station recently.



Mr. Colin Livingstone Martin and his bride, Miss Doris May Wrigley, after their wedding in Shanghai.



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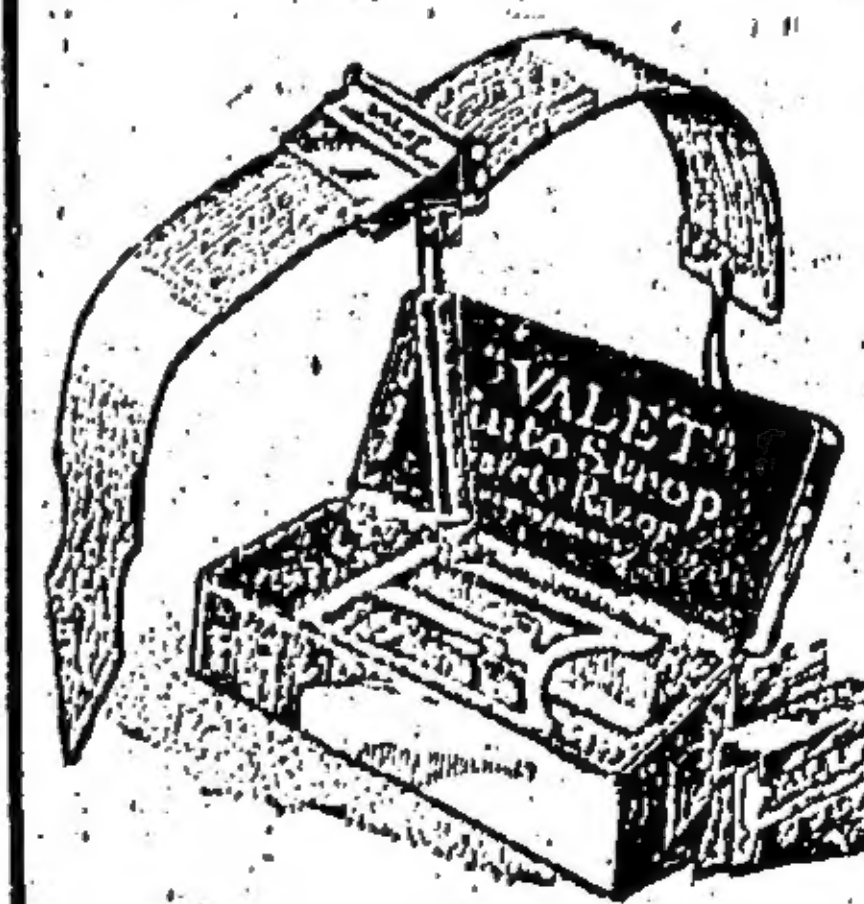
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5, DUNDRELL STREET, AND 2A, D'AGUIAR STREET. Auction of Household and Office Furniture and Sundry goods every TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 2A, D'Aguiar Street. Tel:—C.4453, 5, Duddell Street, C.6321, 2A, D'Aguiar Street.

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M. POINCARÉ HITS BACK.

CRITICS TROUNCED IN A LIVELY SPEECH.

Paris, June 29. M. Poincaré's voice had less ring than usual to-day, and he looked tired when he rose to defend the policy of his Government. It must be hoped that a benign providence will save him from making many more big speeches during the next fortnight. Yet he spoke with all his accustomed energies, and gave "fit for fat" to interrupters. It was a pleasant, persuasive, jocular Poincaré, sure of the ultimate vote, who for nearly two hours championed the cause of his child of predilection—M. L. National Union. There were lively, not unkindly, digs at the Socialists and a lordly ignoring of the attacks levelled against M. Herriot of supporting national union in ways peculiar to himself.

To the point that he will not define his majority M. Poincaré replied gaily that to do so would put the cart before the horse; he will govern as long as the majority of the Chamber supports his Government, and the more often the merrier. Yet, strangely enough, it was easy to see where M. Poincaré's true majority lies. All the warm frequent applause came from the Right and Right Centre, little from the Left and Right, and none at all from the Left, going as far as the disgruntled Radicals.

Alsace. Alsace and Lorraine are in a special position with "customs of their own," said M. Poincaré, "that merit to be treated with tact and delicacy."

Uncertainty can do immeasurable evil in Alsace, and M. Poincaré will not be a party to keeping it alive. France and Alsace need only to get to know one another better for the clouds to dissipate, and this process is now going rapidly forward.

A thunderous ovation always from the same benches greeted the close of this passage, and was renewed at the end of M. Poincaré's speech when, despite loud interruptions from the Socialists, he pronounced certain inordinate and unscrupulous Civil Servants whose Unions incite to political intrigue and "en canny" strikes, and claim to treat on equal terms with the State itself.

The Government will ask for powers, promised M. Poincaré, to deal with the situation. M. Poincaré's speech was a fine effort, and showed that whenever he chooses he has a powerful enthusiastic mass of supporters in the Chamber.

Lammert's Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY,

the 24th July, 1928, commencing at 2.30 p.m. At their Sales Rooms Nos. 4 and 4A, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture,

comprising:—
Teak Hatstands, Glass Cabinets, Desks, Chesterfield Couch and Armchairs, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Oil Paintings, Ornaments, Curios, etc., etc.

Teak Dining Tables, Dining Chairs, Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Ice Chests, Cutlery, Glass Ware, Dinner Crockery, Silver Ware, etc., etc.

Teak and Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes with and without Mirrors, Dressing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Washstands, Chamber Stands, Toilet Crockery, etc., etc.

A Quantity of Blackwood Furniture,

and
2 Victrola Gramophones.
2 Gramophones.
1 Enamelled Bath.
2 Typewriters.
3 Cameras.
1 Magnesium Lamp.

40 Boxes Plates.
11 Fibre Trunks.
48 Volumes of The Encyclopedia Britannica.

1 Gold Calendar and Stop Watch with 1 Platinum and Gold Watch Chain.

Catalogue will be issued.

On View from Monday, the 23rd July, 1928.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on THURSDAY, the 26th July, 1928, commencing at 11 a.m., at their Sales Room, Duddell Street

2 Cases Bacon.
4 Cases Electric Table Fans.
1 Lot Electric Fittings.
139 Tins Paint.
7 Sacks Flour.
1 Case Chinese Gramophone Records.
2 Coils Wire Rope.
1 Portable Forge.
4 Electric Motors.
8 Electric Pumps.
1,292 Bottles and 98 Jars Chinese Spirit.
2 Bales Old Newspaper.

Also

A Quantity of Miscellaneous Goods.

And

(for account of the concerned).

1 Case containing 4 Pieces Mohair plush—more or less damaged.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 23, 1928.

HISTORIC NAVY LIST FOUND.

ANNOTATIONS BY SAMUEL PEPYS.

Hereford, June 28. After being buried for many years in a pile of unsorted manuscripts in Hereford Public Library, a Seventeenth Century Naval List, bearing Pepy's annotations has just been discovered.

Such lists are exceedingly rare, only one other, dated 1665, which is in the British Museum, being known.

The Hereford Naval List is headed: "A List of the Ships Belonging to His Majesty's Navy-Royal, with the Numbers of Men and Guns and the Dividing of them into Three Squadrons."

Then follows a list containing the names of 167 ships. Opposite each vessel is a list of personnel and the number of guns.

But what are of far greater interest are Pepy's pen and ink annotations, which include the names of commanders of many of the vessels.

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.

Hongkong Bank, \$1300 s.
Chartered Bank, \$221 b.
Mercantile A. & B., \$36 n.
P. and O. \$92 n.
East Asi. \$75 b.

Insurances.

Canton Ins., \$630 b.
Union Ins., \$343 b.
North China Ins., \$1451 b.
Yangtze Ins., \$50 n.
China Underwriters, \$250 a.
China Fire, \$240 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$725 b.

Shipping.

Douglases, \$37 b.
H. K. Steamboats, \$271 a.
H. K. Tugs, \$2 n.
Indo-China, (Def.) \$70 b.
Union Trans., \$100 n.
Shell Waterboats, \$201 b.

Mining.

Bonquets, \$11 b.
Kailans, 601 n.
Langkats, \$12.90 n.
Shai Exploration, \$12.45 b.
Rauha, \$14 b.
Tronoha, 17/6 n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$1361 n.
Whampoa Docks, \$40 b.
China Providents \$525 b.
Hongkwa, \$156 n.
New Engineering, \$15 n.
Shanghai Docks, \$1071 n.

Cottons.

Ewo Cottons, \$18.80 b.
Orientals, \$12.50 n.
Shai Cottons, \$11.51 (old) n.

Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and A. Hotels, \$980 n.
H. K. Lands, \$663 b.
Shai Lands, \$138 b.
Humphreys, \$141 b.
Realists, \$8 s.

Public Utilities.

Tramways, \$24.80 s.
Peak Tram, (old) \$13 b.
Star Ferries, \$641 b.
China Lights, (old) \$11.65 s.
H. K. Electric, \$481 b.
Macao Electric, \$267 b.
Telephones, \$5.95 b.
China Buses, \$10.60 s.
Singapore Traction, 11/3 n.

Industrials.

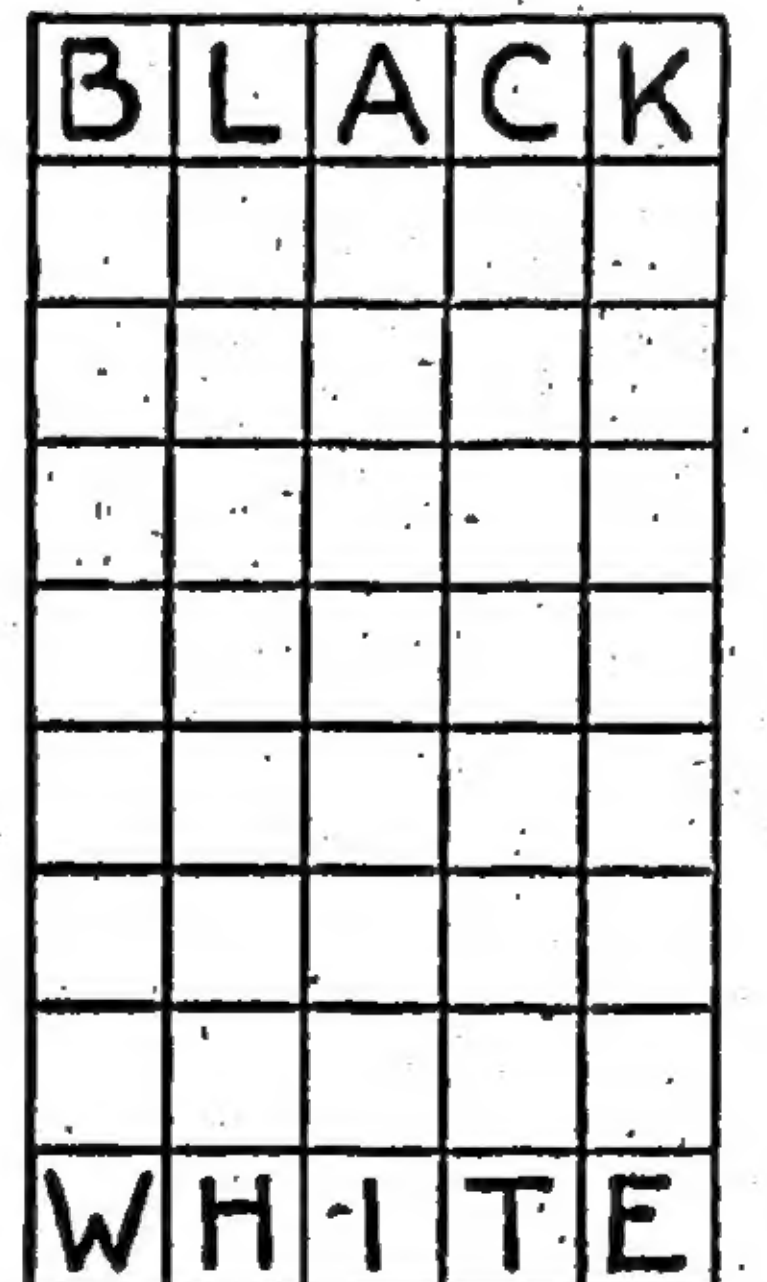
China Sugars, \$2.25 s.
Malabona, \$241 n.
Canton Ice, \$3.70 b.
Coments (Comb) \$9.35 n.
Ropes (Old) \$6.60 b.
United Asbestos \$9 s.

Stores &c.

Dairy Farms, \$21.90 b.
Watsons, \$14 s.
Dur A. Wing, 50 n.
Lanc Crawfords, \$2.75 s.
Mackintosh, \$20 n.
Sincoras, \$9.50 n.
Wm. Powells, \$3 b.
Miscellaneous.
Amusements, \$291 s.
Constructions, \$11 n.
Bquo Ind. G. Bonds, 66 1/2 b.
H. K. G. Loan, 6%

LETTER GOLF.

If you don't think it's hard to change BLACK to WHITE, just sail into this one. There's a strong breeze to-day and par happens to be eight strokes.



1—The idea of letter golf is to change one word to another and do it in par, a given number of strokes. Thus to change COW to HEN, in three strokes, COW, HOW, HEW, HEN.
2—You can change only one letter at a time.
3—You must have a complete word, of common usage, for each jump. Slang words and abbreviations don't count.
4—The order of letters cannot be changed.
One solution is printed on another page of this issue.

IRELAND CALLING.

ERIN AS SHE NEVER WAS AND IS.

[By J. B. Arbuthnot.]

"Hello, England—Irish! Free State speaking. I'm after thinkin' you folk over there had forgotten me. 'How's ourselves,' did you say? Why, fine, and why wouldn't we be with the lambs and things cutting June capers for mer-riment, the Civic Guard bustin' it self with pride, and good times coming the day after to-morrow! Aren't the pigsties in County Cork just reeking with whitewash? Aren't all the shop fronts in Ballydob splattered with gold letterings? Haven't we thousands of miles of Macadamaneve highroads running all the ways you want?"

"There's a top dressing of little stones and tar along the bottom of our main street that would turn Piccadilly pink for shame. That's God's truth, and then what wouldn't we do but run a great lump of a scurrying steam-roller over the top of it, and squish all the water, pipes that some silly divil of an Englishman had buried underneath the ground! ... was that you smothering? ... It was! And it's the kind of calamity that would appeal to an English sense of humour!"

"But O'p'd loike ye to know what it means to have to produce the money out of your trouser pocket to pay for another man's mistake? ... Don't we know it now? ... And we're feeling it, John ... What's that? ... Not at all. We don't hate you any more, now that you're gone for good ... and I make so bold as to suggest that some of you—them that has the dollars—shall come back home again by ones and twos to help a little country carry on."

"What did ye say? 'Are we downhearted?' Not we. 'Are we poor?' Come over here, John Bull—quite unofficially, of course, and board the midday train that starts in these bad times at half-past five—and climb the mountains glooming over Bantry Bay. Then you will see what stark starvation means to little children. Don't cut me off, I say. It's just ... Hello! ... Hello!"

The "Paddy whack" type of Irishman, invented by Charles Lever, never was born—the lovable, glibly tiler of the soil, who twirled a blackthorn round a shaggy head, and yelled "begorra" every now and then, is the product of imagination, dashed for the benefit, or otherwise, of fiction-loving English people. No; your Irishman is not like that. He's rather vain, but he has better manners and more brains than the majority of his English cousins. He is two parts canny Scot beneath the skin. He can see one side of a joke quicker than most, and he will chuckle over it night after night in solitude. ... tempered by Guinness's Stout.

And yet—And yet, Old Ireland is so changed. Her horse is still as golden—her fields all emerald green; but that jolly atmosphere of irresponsible frivolity—that spirit of semi-permanent procrastination so soothing to the nerves of American trippers—is no more. For a century or so she governed England fairly well—thrived on a grievance, and made the utmost of imaginative superiority over a nation of shopkeepers ... And then the dream was ended. She awoke—rose from a grave of despair with English turf—looked East and West, and knew herself "a nation once again."

"St. Patrick is thought to have banished snakes from Ireland. A few are left, but the writer thinks they will go west, or settle down to family life in time. There are other saints in the Free State of to-day. For the most part they are mothers of large families, who had no time to shingle or to bob the hair. And they are hard put to it now to find their children bread. Was it altogether their fault that the youth of Ireland rose to a foreign fly—grabbing a prize so long desired by generation after generation of their kind. Was it their fault that threatened statesmen were in such affable haste to fling a Jonah overboard—to sink, or swim, or cut a tiresome throat? The Irish Free State has a race to run. She is up against continents and big industrial combines—all on her own. After the start she was shut in. Then she came through, and battled for a place along the rails. She's running well. Once round the bend she has a sporting chance, carrying top weight."

While demolishing old buildings in East Hill, Farnham, Surrey, Leonard Lampert, 39, fell from a rafter only 8ft. from the ground, and died from a fractured skull.

Mr. Holbrook Blinn, the well-known actor, who organised the Princess Theatre in New York and appeared in London, has died in New York at the age of 56.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Radio Letter Telegrams are accepted, subject to the following conditions:—

1. Minimum delay in delivery, 24 hours.
2. Messages must be written in plain English or plain Spanish. Code addresses may be used. Groups of figures, trade marks, trade terms and trade expressions must be expanded by qualifying words so that messages will offer an intelligible sense to ANYONE reading them.
3. Each message must bear the Indication RL as part of the address. The indication is connected and charged for as one word. No limit on the number of words a message may contain.

To	Minimum Additional 20 Words. H.K. \$	Each Word. H.K. \$
Manila	10.80	10
San Francisco & Bay Cities	10.80	54
Other Offices in California & other Pacific States	11.60	58
Central States U.S.	12.50	63
Mountain States U.S.	12.20	61
Eastern States U.S.	13.00	65
British Columbia 1st Zone only	12.20	61
Alberta, Saskatchewan & Manitoba	12.50	63
Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick & Quebec	13.00	65
Newfoundland	13.50	69

M. J. BREEN, POSTMASTER GENERAL.

24th February, 1928. RADIO TELEGRAPH SERVICES are now in operation as follows:—

Ships at Sea: Europe, American Continents, Hawaiian Islands, Dutch East Indies, Borneo, Philippine Islands, French Indo-China, Province of Yunnan, North Borneo, Siam, Canton, Swatow, Kowloon, Port Bay, etc.

It is notified for information that the via Wireless rate to EUROPE has been reduced to \$1.65 per word. The rate to the Dutch East Indies has been reduced from \$1.00 to 90 cents per word as from April 25th, 1928.

Rates and further particulars on application to the RADIO COUNTEY, 1st Floor, Government Building.

Telegraphic Addresses:—Persons and firms having correspondents in the places named above should in order to avoid delay to telegrams received by radio register their telegraphic addresses immediately.

A direct service to Yunnan Province was opened 20th April, 1928. The inclusive charge will be 60 cents per word; no charge will be collected from the addressee in Yunnan. The service is, however, liable to interruption owing to atmospheric disturbances and messages are accepted at sender's risk.

Commencing 12th June the radio telegraphic rate between Hongkong and Canton was reduced to 20 cents (Hongkong currency) per word. No charges will be payable by addressee at either end.

Outable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Letters and postcards for Europe and the British Isles are forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

The Public are reminded that the 1 cent rate for circulars for addresses in the Colony or Weihaiwei applies only when such circulars are posted in batches of not less than ten of uniform size and weight, by being delivered to an officer of the Post Office.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Due
Shanghai and Swatow	Szechuen	July 25.
Europe via Negapatam, letters only	Achilles	July 26.
(London 28th June)		
Japan, Shanghai and Europe via	Selyo Maru	July 26.
Siberia		
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	Pres. Garfield	July 28.
Straits and London parcel mail		
(London 21st June)	Aeneas	July 28.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shang-		
hai	Empress of Canada	July 30.
Manila	Pres. Lincoln	July 30.
Australia and Manila	Tanda	August 8.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date and Time.
Saigon	Tolennichus	Tues, July 24, 2.30 p.m.
Formosa	Ludwigshafen	Tues, July 24, 3.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius,		
East and South Africa, Egypt and	Persus	Tues, July 24,
Europe via Marseilles		
	K. P. O.	
	Registration	3 p.m.
	Letters	4.30 p.m.
	G. P. O.	
	Registration	4.15 p.m.
	Letters	5 p.m.
	(Due Marseilles 24th August.)	

Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Aki Maru	Wed, July 25, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m. (Due Thursday Island, 6th August.)
Sandakan	Hinsang	Wed, July 26, 9 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Fookang	Wed, July 26, noon.
	Parcels	1 p.m.
	Letters	1.30 p.m.
Swatow and Amoy	Van Houtz Wed, July 26, 12.30 p.m.	
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Deli Maru Thurs, July 26, 10.30 a.m.	
Swatow	Linan	Thurs, July 26, 12.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hanching	Fri, July 27, 2 p.m.
Shanghai	Szechuen	Fri, July 27, 6 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe	Katori Maru	Sat, July 28,
via Marseilles		
	Registration	July 27, 4.30 p.m.
	Letters	July 28, 9 a.m.
	G. P. O.	
	Registration	July 28, 8.45 a.m.
	Letters	July 28, 9.30 a.m.
	(Due Marseilles 27th August.)	

Manila	Pres. Garfield	Sat, July 28, 5 p.m.
Amoy	Kiangchow	Sat, July 28, 5 p.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	Xiangsu	Sun, July 29, 9 a.m.</

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CINEMA NOTES.

"FRISCO SALLY LEVY" AT QUEEN'S.

"Frisco Sally Levy," a delightful Jewish-Irish comedy romance, will be screened at the Queen's Theatre for the last time to-day. The picture concerns a girl dancer, two lovers, and a quaint, lovable home where a Jewish father and an Irish mother prosed over their daughter's destiny. It has pathos and humour and everyday realism, and is a faithful portrayal of life in any modern city. Sally O'Neil the heroine of many screen successes, plays the girl, Roy D'Arey, the villain, and Charles Delaney, the hero.

From to-morrow till Saturday, "Sorrows of Satan" will be the chief attraction at all shows. Adapted from the famous novel by Marie Corelli and directed by D. W. Griffith, the story concerns the temptations of modern youth. Adolphe Menjou, Carol Dempster, Ricardo Cortez and Lye de Putti are the leading players.

"Forty Winks."

A lady's jewelled garter proves an invaluable aid in solving the mystery around which revolves the action in "Forty Winks," the screen version of David Belasco's successful stage play, which comes to the World Theatre to-day and to-morrow at the 5.15 and 9.20 p.m. performances.

The story, in the main, is a comedy and has to do with a "johnny" type of aristocrat who sets out to recover some valuable papers that have been stolen. His "detecting" lands him in many uncomfortable positions from which he manages to extract himself in a most amusing manner. Raymond Griffith is the leading player, and others appearing in support are Viola Dana, Theodore Roberts and Anna May Wong.

At the 2.30 and 7.15 p.m. performances, the Chinese drama "Chang Wen Ziang" will be screened.

"The Coming of Amos."

Love, danger, romance and struggle fill the unusual plot of "The Coming of Amos" which comes to the Star Theatre to-day and to-morrow. The story, a melodramatic comedy adapted from the well known novel by William J. Locke, ranges in local from the wilds of Australia to the gay Riviera. Rod La Rocque is the leading player and is supported by Jetha Goudal who appears as a fascinating princess with whom La Rocque falls in love. Noah Berry adds much colour and not a little comedy to the plot in his part of a sleek and polished villain who also strives to win the lady's hand. Others in the cast include Trixie Friganza and Arthur Hoyt.

MANILA COASTGUARD CUTTERS.

HONGKONG ASKED TO TENDER.

The first steps toward the realization of the official announcement issued at the Bureau of Commerce and Industry in Manila sometime ago for the acquisition of new coastguard cutters to improve lighthouse inspection of the Bureau took form with a conference held between Captain Galicano Tison, chief of the Navigation Division, and Mr. Fidel A. Reyes, director of the Bureau.

It was learned that the plans and specifications of the new ships will be sent within a few days, to all shipbuilders in Shanghai, Hongkong, and Japan.

The ships which will be acquired will be much larger than the coastguard cutter Corregidor and about the same tonnage as the Bustamante.

WOMAN'S WORLD

FOR OUR LADY READERS.

For Travelling.



Soft grey tweed is a good medium in which to express a smart tailored suit, with pleated skirt and plain coat, worn over a jumper blouse in a paler shade of grey crepe.

To be Pitied.

ARGUMENTATIVE WOMEN.

Is there any individual more to be pitied than the argumentative woman who can find no outlet for her opinions?

Some would say that there are those who do deserve our pity even more than she does, and that those are the people she tries to argue with, if they happen to be doomed to live at close quarters with her.

It is certainly true that there is no more trying misfit in the world than the woman who is interested in things that do not interest her family circle. If she has not sufficient tact and commonsense to show her that she must not look for an audience among her own people, but must seek it elsewhere.

As a rule, the argumentative woman who makes herself a nuisance is not over-intelligent, and, consequently, does not specialise in tact.

Perhaps that is why her approach to her pet subjects is dreaded by her long-suffering relatives; arguments so easily develop into quarrels.

Yet the argumentative woman is to be pitied, for her itch to be making other people think as she does must be a painful disease when suppressed.

Kindness.

Show kindness while you can
And don't postpone it;
That chance may pass you by
Though you won't own it.

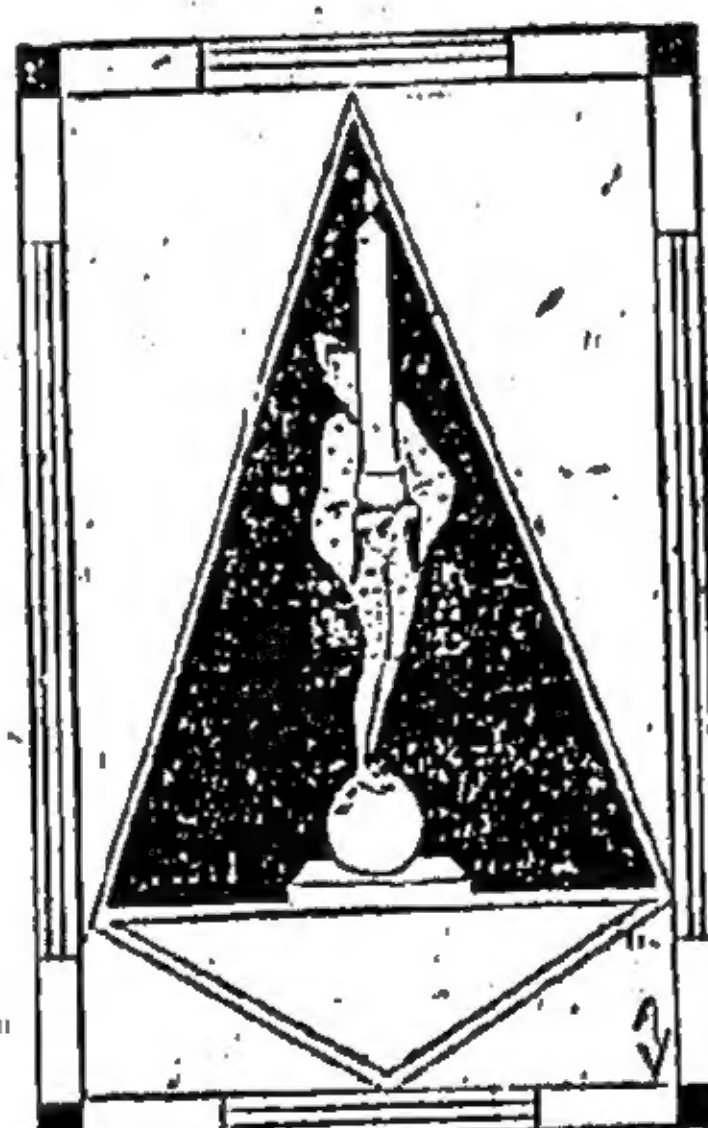
Take kindness offered you
And don't refuse it;
Your own heart afterwards
Will not excuse it.

Give kindness in return?
Well, that's agreed to;
Yet, if you can't, don't fuss,
There is no need to.

The kind heart never is
The one that heads it
So "pay back" kindness to
The next who needs it!

THELMA COOMBS.

Light Role.



A colourful, amusing clown adds another meaning to his usual role when he becomes a useful bearer of light.

Smart Touches.



Navy, green and orange are the shades combined in this patterned crepe de chine model, the skirt and sleeve trills of which are finely pleated. A scarf collar edged with pleated frills lends its own touch of elegance at the neck.

Make Your own Devonshire Cream.

Who does not like that delicious rich-looking clotted cream for which Devonshire is famous, and which is sometimes difficult and expensive to obtain. Have you ever tried to make it at home? If not, here is the method.

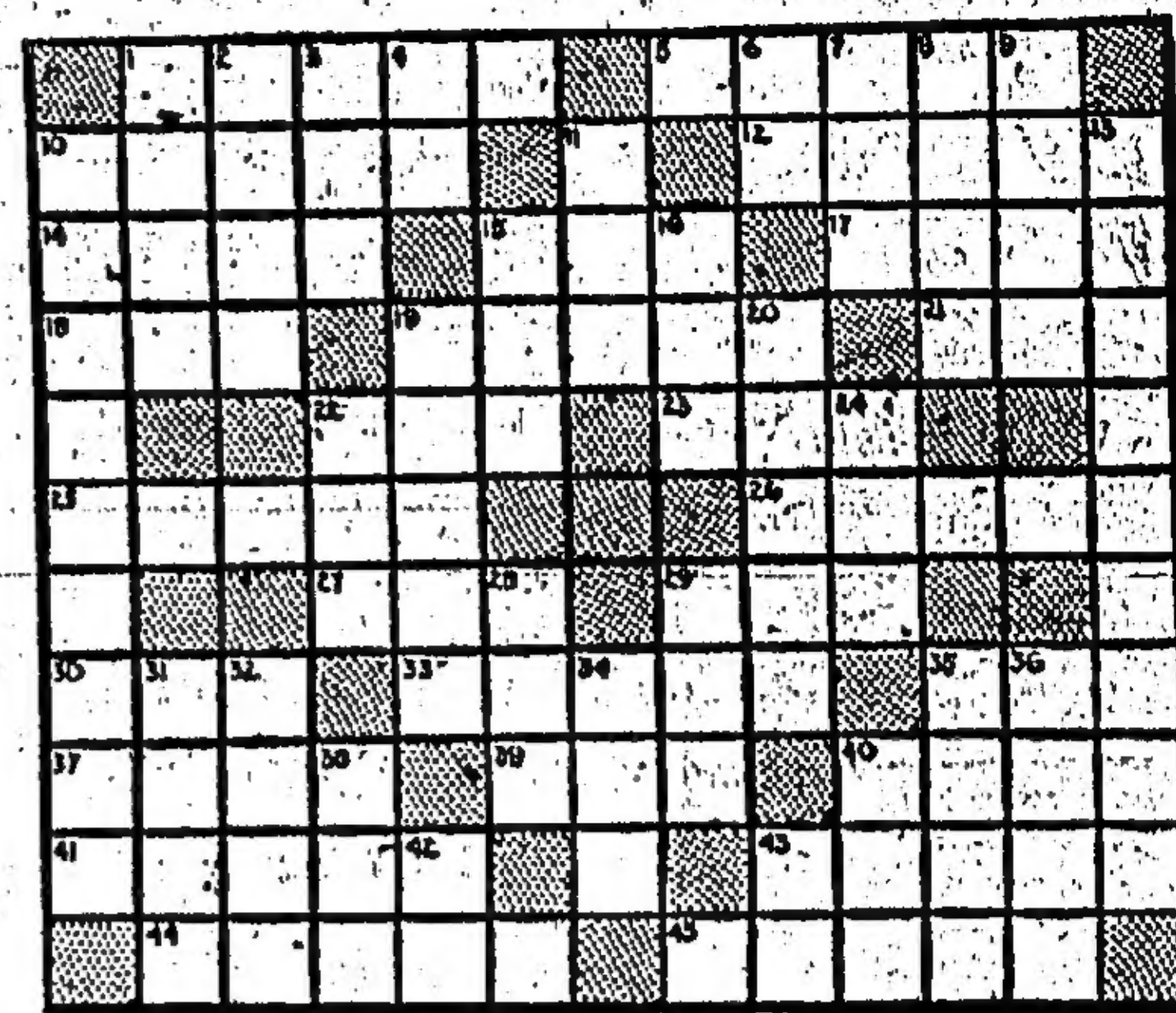
Pour a quart of good new milk into a shallow enamel pan, so that it stands about four to six inches deep. Stand the pan in a cool place until the cream rises to the surface, which in hot weather will take about ten hours, and in winter about sixteen hours.

When ready place the pan on a moderately hot kitchen range, and scald the contents gradually until a wrinkled surface appears on the cream. This process should take at least half an hour, as it is the slow scalding that gives Devonshire cream its delightful flavour.

After scalding, cool the cream by placing the pan in cold water. Running water is best, but if this is not feasible, twelve hours' immersion in standing water will not be too long.

When the cream has thoroughly cooled, it will be quite thick and clotted on the surface of the milk, and it can be easily taken off with a perforated skimmer. Then try mixing a few juicy strawberries with the cream.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

- 1 In what country is "The Great Wall"?
- 5 Soft, mute.
- 10 Solitary.
- 12 What constellation is represented as a set of scales in the Zodiac?
- 14 Orderly arrangement or line.
- 15 Inlet.
- 17 Brankwater.
- 18 Strong caustic solution.
- 19 What river in France had two famous battles fought on its shores during the "World War"?
- 21 To loiter.
- 22 Secured.
- 23 Wing part of a seed.
- 25 Short letters.
- 26 To perish in water.
- 27 Males.
- 29 To wager.
- 30 To knock lightly.
- 33 Drain.
- 35 Silkworm.
- 37 Verbal.
- 39 Thick shrub.
- 40 To stupefy by a blow.
- 41 More discriminating.
- 43 What genus of moths includes the clothes moth?
- 44 Reckoned chronologically.
- 45 Atom.

Vertical.

- 1 Knoll type of earthy substance.
- 2 Fine whetstone.
- 3 Writing fluid.
- 4 Point of compass.
- 6 Deity.
- 7 To immerse in fluid.
- 8 Wading bird.

- 9 Region.
- 10 In what national cemetery is the tomb of the "United States Unknown Soldier"?
- 11 To ventilate.
- 13 In what country in South America is the raising of live stock the chief industry?
- 15 Rodent.
- 16 Collection of facts.
- 19 Who led the Jews out of Egypt? (Bib.)
- 20 Senior.
- 22 Jewel.
- 24 Work of genius.
- 28 String fence.
- 29 Cot.
- 31 Dry.
- 32 Rodent similar to the guinea pig.
- 34 Grief.
- 35 What volcano is in Sicily?
- 36 Regretted exceedingly.
- 38 To permit.
- 40 Iniquity.
- 42 Second note in scale.
- 43 Toward.

Yesterday's Solution.

KANSAS MOONEY
EVANS MAIDRA
LIRE FAIR PAL
LADE ERN DOSE
ENRANK MERE
RABINDRAFT S
KANT PERI AM
PANG TIC NODE
IRK PALL IDOL
SEPMATE START
ATHENS STELES



OFFENCES IN HYDE PARK.

NO CHARGES BY POLICE DURING MAY.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, stated in the House of Commons in reply to Mr. Day that no charges for indecency were brought by the police under the Hyde Park regulations during May.

Mr. Day—In the previous month there were 64 cases, and there was one supported by corroborative evidence. Is the reason for that great reduction that special instructions had been given to the police to try to obtain corroborative evidence?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks—No, sir. Mr. Day must form his own conclusion.

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy—Does that mean, as I hope has been the case, that there has been an improvement in public

manners in Hyde Park, or that the police have been hampered by recent events?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks—Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy is putting me in a difficult position. The fact is clear that there were on an average 30 or 40 per month in previous months, and since certain events there have been none. I may say that has always followed in regard to similar events. I hope before very long the police will resume their normal activities. I must confess I am afraid.

I cannot say that there is any change in the condition of affairs. Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy—Is the Minister aware that the great majority of this House and of the public outside will support him in properly administering the law in Hyde Park? Sir W. Joynson-Hicks—Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy knows the position is exceedingly difficult. I am exceedingly anxious not to take any false step in the matter, and I would ask him to leave it to me. (Cheers.)

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FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

THE SCHOONER
THAT WAS SIGHTED
YESTERDAY BY
UNCLE HARRY,
FRECKLES AND
HIS TUTOR HAS
PICKED THEM
UP—ALL IS
WELL!!
LET'S TURN
BACK AND
SEE WHAT'S
NEW AND
STARTLING,
IF ANY BACK
HOME!!

WISH I COULD GO AWAY
ON A TRIP LIKE FRECKLES
—MEBBE MY UNCLE
CLEM WILL ASK ME TO
COME OUT TO SEE HIM
THIS SUMMER
MEBBE!

SAY! YOU CAN'T GUESS WHERE
MY MOM SAID MEBBE WE'D
GO FOR THE WINTER NEXT
YEAR!!
ALASKA?

ALASKA? IF WE WANTA FREEZE
WE'D STAY RIGHT HERE AT HOME—
WE'RE GOING TO THE HAWAIIAN
ISLANDS MEBBE—WOULDN'T
THAT BE SWEET?

HOW CAN YOU GO THERE FOR
THE WINTER? TEACHER SAYS
THEY HAVEN'T ANY WINTER
THERE!!

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By Blosser



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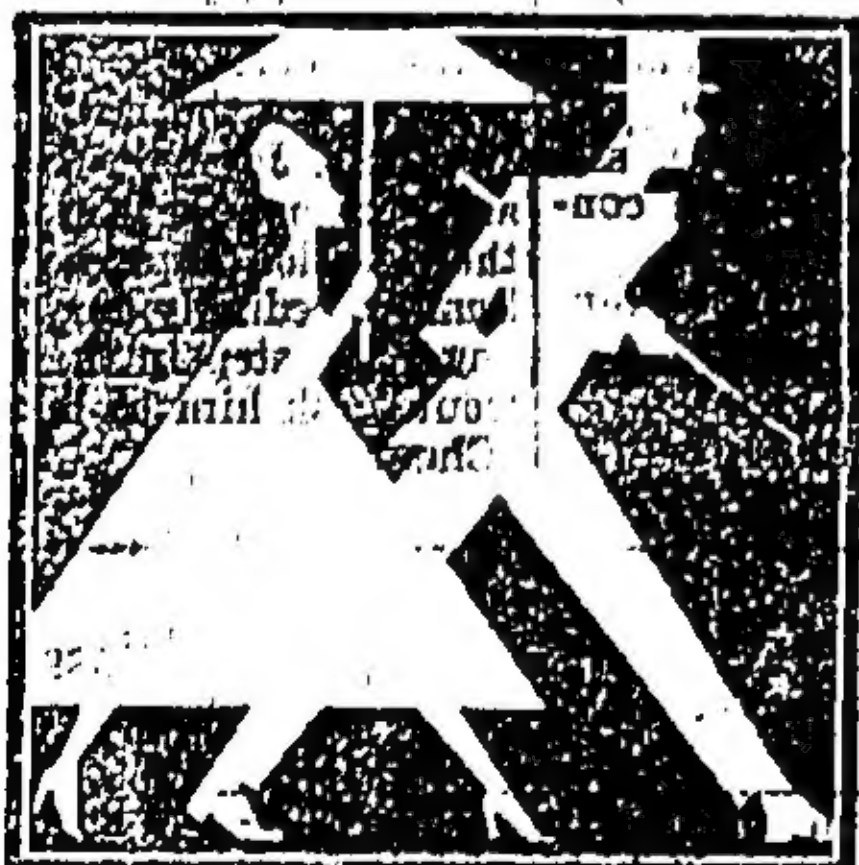
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The
Hongkong Telegraph.

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1928.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

That the relations between China and Japan are once again becoming strained is evident from the news of the past few days. Sharp divergences of opinion have arisen over the question of Treaty revision, as well as in regard to Japan's position in Manchuria; the anti-Japanese boycott is still being vigorously pursued in Shanghai and in Swatow; and there has been another clash between Chinese and Japanese troops in Shantung. These developments, occurring at a moment when the Nationalists are beginning to embark on schemes for the unification of the country, cannot but be regretted. It is clear that a situation of considerable delicacy has arisen between the two nations, and it will take much patient statesmanship to prevent affairs from becoming worse.

The most serious issue at the moment is that which has developed in consequence of China's denunciation of the Treaty of Commerce which she concluded with Japan in 1896. In October, 1926, the Chinese Foreign Office approached Japan on the question of the revision of this Treaty, and several efforts have since been made to come to terms on the matter. One of the Articles of that Treaty lays it down that until revision is effected, the Treaty and tariffs thereunder shall continue in force, and although the contemplated periods of negotiation have since expired, they have by mutual agreement been extended. China has, however, now taken it upon herself to abrogate the Treaty and intends to apply provisional laws in place of it. This move is not altogether surprising, for in her Note to Japan in 1926, China foreshadowed some such action. At the time, this possibility was resented by Japan, for, in replying to the Chinese Note, she held that the Chinese intention fundamentally to revise not only "the tariffs and commercial articles" of the Treaty, but also the entire Treaty and Notes thereunder, was not sanctioned. Moreover, the Tokyo Government intimated that the proposal was not in line with the spirit of mutual confidence and helpfulness which would alone ensure the success of any negotiations. Not

withstanding the express provisions of the Treaty, however, the Nationalist Government has now denounced it, and it has been made abundantly clear that Japan regards this act as a breach of international law. How the impasse is to be overcome, it is difficult to see, for Japan appears determined not to acquiesce in the Nationalists' provisional laws. Much tact will assuredly be needed if even more serious developments are to be avoided.

The Manchurian question is undoubtedly linked with this Treaty issue. The reports regarding Japan's overtures to General Chang Hsueh-liang are somewhat conflicting. First of all, it was stated that the Manchurian ruler had been "warped" not to join hands with the Nationalists because Japan's position might be prejudiced thereby. A later interpretation is that Chang was "advised" to refrain from association with the Nationalists until the situation in China had become quieter, and the Nationalists had preserved international courtesy. This latter phrase is no doubt a reference to the Nationalist attitude on Treaty revision, which Japan thus links up with the Manchurian issue. It is evident that Japan is at present not inclined to surrender her special position in Manchuria, and here also she may come into conflict with the Nationalists. All these developments, taken in conjunction with Shanghai's big anti-Japanese agitation, show that the situation is decidedly tense at the moment, and that it has within its ambit possibilities of serious trouble.

Commercial Flying.

Hongkong has lagged behind the times with such consistency in so many different ways that it is extremely encouraging to learn from Mr. R. Vaughan-Powder that commercial flying facilities are likely to materialise at no far distant date. Negotiations with the interested authorities at Canton and Macao are not yet complete, but since the project will be of inestimable benefit to both places, there is no reason to suppose that a satisfactory agreement will not be reached very shortly. This type of machine to be used has already been decided upon. Hongkong's commercial planes will be of a design similar to many of those used by the Imperial Airways, Limited, the De Havilland 6-8 passenger craft, fitted with the famous British Jupiter IX engine. Hongkong will, of course, be the central base for the organisation; but both Macao and Canton have areas well suited for landing-places and hangars, and there is no reason why these places should not co-operate to the extent of anticipating future developments, even though it be true that the scope of the present scheme scarcely calls for large establishments. The biggest problem to be faced by the pioneers, however, is the cultivation of the flying habit in the Chinese, who must be the principal supporters of the enterprise if success is to be achieved. The difficulty is greater since modern science's conquest of the air has not passed through progressive stages in the mind of the Chinese. The finished article has been thrust upon him, as it were, and though he has been visibly impressed by the "marvels" from out the West, the predominant feeling among the majority is one of awe. A very strong prejudice has thus to be overcome, and we trust that if discouraging results are reported in the beginning, enthusiasm will not be dampened. Then there arises the question of whether a fleet of machines can be maintained by the returns from fares sufficiently attractive to travellers to encourage the belief that the time saved is worth while. Mr. Vaughan-Powder, the enthusiast, no doubt has given serious consideration to every aspect of the project. He appears to be confident that commercial flying can be organised on an economic scale from the point of view of the company and of the passenger, while we are content with the remark that what has been achieved in England and America is possible in Hongkong.

Among the passengers who left by the S. S. Siberia Maru were the Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Featherstone who are going to Formosa for about a month. They have taken a Japanese bungalow at Sozan, a new Japanese health resort about 2,000 feet up on the hills a few miles from Taihoku. This year there are about six European families there.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE ARE TIMES WHEN IT WOULD SEEM AS IF GOD FISHED WITH A LINE, AND THE DEVIL WITH A NET.—*Mme. Sweetbitch.*

The Empress of Russia, which left Hongkong on the 4th July, arrived at Vancouver on Saturday.

The Empress of Canada left Yokohama at 6 p.m. yesterday and is due here on Monday afternoon.

Forthcoming weddings announced include those of Mr. H. J. Hendricksen, of the Peak Hotel, and Miss Ingrid Wolden, of Bergen, Sweden; and Mr. Andrew Harper, of 221 Nathan Road, Kowloon, and Mrs. Loo Sze.

The Dutch S.S. Van Houtz, arriving from Belawan and Singapore with 2,203 deck passengers, reports the death of four of her crew, the cause not being stated in the Harbour Office report. The bodies were all buried at sea.

In view of the uncertainty in the financial situation due in part to the approaching removal of the restriction on the export of rubber, it has been decided to defer consideration of the scheme for a Malayan (Royal Naval) Volunteer Reserve Force.

A report was made to the police yesterday by a salesman employed at the Standard Oil service store in Leighton Hill Road to the effect that eleven tins of motor oil, valued at \$18.50, were stolen from the store between 10 p.m. on Sunday and 7.30 a.m. yesterday.

The young Chinese painter who was remanded from yesterday on charges of being found on Stonecutters Island without permission and of breaking and entering the range Canteen, was at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning sentenced to three strokes of the cane on the first charge and a further eight strokes on the second.

On the occasion of a birth to a female immigrant on board the S.S. Lyemoon, reported yesterday, a collection was taken up on board for the benefit of the mother. There were five European passengers on board, all of whom contributed generously, while the Chinese passengers also donated their mite, with the result that nearly \$100 was raised.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave 20 arrivals and 18 departures, British holding top place with five and eight respectively, leaving 54 vessels in harbour, of which 20 were British. Tonnage was comparatively high, but freights were not too good, although a record cargo of over 14,000 tons was registered inwards. Through freights showed an increase, the top figure being of more than 8,000 tons with other regularities of seven and six thousand.

**PASSENGER TRAINS
WRECKED.**

INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKERS' OUTRAGE.

Madras, July 23.
The South India Railway Strikers are reported to have wrecked passenger trains at Kodak and Tuticorin.

Casualties are reported in both cases, but at present no details are available.—*Reuter.*

Simla, July 23.
The railway situation in Madras is slightly improved. The strikers are concentrating their activities along the Vellaparam meter gauge line on which the service is being maintained with difficulty, but on the broad gauge line the men are loyal.

One death has resulted from the derailment of the Madras ocean mail train yesterday.—*Reuter.*

JAPAN'S DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

MR. MATSUDAIRA APPOINTED TO LONDON.

Tokyo, July 24.
Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira will be installed as Ambassador to London and Mr. Katsujir Debuschi as Ambassador to Washington this afternoon. The former will not proceed to his post until after the Coronation, while Mr. Debuschi will probably leave in October.

At the same time, Mr. Shigeru Yoshida, instead of proceeding to Sweden, to which he was appointed some months ago, will succeed Mr. Debuschi as Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in Tokyo. It is anticipated that his wide firsthand knowledge of China will be particularly valuable at the present time.

It is understood that Viscount Kimitomo Mushikoff will be appointed to succeed Mr. Yoshida as Minister to Sweden very shortly.—*Reuter.*

\$2,000 LUMP OF OPIUM.

DISCOVERY ABOARD A JUNK.

Whilst proceeding up the central railway from the direction of Vanchai yesterday, a junk was stopped by a Revenue craft and an interesting find was made when Revenue officers went aboard. A lump of opium, weighing 875 lbs., and valued at over \$2,000, was discovered lying on deck, apparently having been brought up from a place of concealment.

When the case came before Mr. R. B. Lindsell, at the Police Court, this morning, it was stated that ensconced in the core of the ball of opium was a stone to which was attached a length of rope. The wet condition of the rope showed,

About Hong Kong.

Do you know that—

The question of the observance of Sunday in Hongkong was the subject of a special Government order as far back as 1844, by reason of the fact that the desecration of the Day of Rest was then most marked.

In a letter to the acting Surveyor-General (the former title of the Director of Public Works), the Colonial Secretary stated: "I am directed by His Excellency, the Governor-in-Council to inform you that, with a view to a better observance of Sunday throughout the Colony, he directs that Government works be not proceeded with on that day, and that all Europeans in the service of your Department be thereby afforded an opportunity of attending Divine Service. In all contracts made in future, you will take care that Sunday is omitted in calculating the time necessary for the completion of the work contracted for."

The then Governor, Sir John Davis, added in a notification that he hoped Sunday would be observed with due respect henceforth by the Christian population throughout the Colony.

that the opium had been fished out of the water only a short time before the Revenue officers made the seizure.

The boatman, who was charged with the possession of illicit opium, was asked where he fished the drug from.

Defendant replied that the opium was taken aboard at Aberdeen.

A fine of \$20,000, or a year's hard labour, was inflicted.

For having eight tins of illicit opium, a Chinese employed on the steamer Chung On was fined \$600, or three months' hard labour. Another man brought up from the same boat was discharged owing to the lack of evidence, but the drug, amounting in this case to 20 tins, was confiscated.

Another Chinese, who admitted to having committed the offence of boiling opium at Shaikwan, was sentenced to three months' hard labour on pleading guilty.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, July 23.
Paris	124.15
Geneva	25.25
Berlin	27.37
Oso	18.20
Helsingfors	193.4
Athens	375
Buenos Aires	47.19/32
Hongkong	2.10/4
New York	4.50/4
Amsterdam	12.05/4
Stockholm	18.16
Vienna	34.40/5
Madrid	29.45
Bucharest	705/4
Bombay	1/6.29/32
Yokohama	1/10.17/32
Brussels	34.90
Milan	32.85
Copenhagen	16.19
Frankfurt	104
Lisbon	2.29/16
Rio	6.29/32
Shanghai	2/7.1/8
Silver (spot and forward)	27.7/10

—*British Wireless.*

THE SOVIET POLAR HEROES.

TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

Moscow, July 23.

M. Chicherin has consented to a request by the Russo-American Chamber of Commerce, to allow Professor Samoilovitch, the leader of the Soviet polar relief expedition aboard the "Krasnyn," and Captain Tchuknovsky, who rescued Mariano and Zeppli, to visit the United States.—*Reuter.*

The Very Idea!

A woman who invented a cheese has had a monument dedicated to her memory by an ex-President of France. She was Marie Harel, a farmwoman, who lived at Vimptier, Orne, near the commune of Camembert. She was born in 1741, but the date of her death is unknown. M. Millerand, the ex-President of France, presided at the inauguration of the monument, which takes the form of a statue placed at the entrance to the markets.

This is the second monument that grateful France has erected to the simple peasant woman of Orne who invented Camembert, and thus laid the foundation of what is now one of the most remunerative dairy industries of Normandy. The first monument was a granite obelisk placed on a hillside on the farm where Mme. Harel lived nearly a century and a half ago. Epicureans and economists have joined in raising the necessary funds.

I mastered all the rules that is, I studied them as printed, I swung my bat with emphasis. And subsequently printed: I scored a thousand runs (about) And gave no chance of being out.

All this was done in solitude, To give me skill in action, That I might be with grace endowed And be a great attraction To lookers-on, when I should take To playing for my country's sake.

Alas, though letter-perfect, I was lost before the wicket, And never was selected by... The village chiefs of cricket! So I must be content, it seems, With scoring centuries in dreams.

It was Sunday, and Sandy was hammering away at the bottom of a barrow he was mending when his wife came to the door.

"Man," she exclaimed, "you're makin' an awful clatter. What will the neighbours say?"

"Never you mind the neighbours," said the busy one. "A maun get me barrie mendit."

His wife thought this over for a minute or two, then—"Oh, but it's wrong the work on a Sabbath," she expostulated. "Ye might hae used screw nails."

Solicitor at Nottingham: Who is your daughter's young man? Woman: The chap she is courting.

Trish witness at Wilkesden: The two policemen were very kind. Indeed, each was more charming than the other.

Counsel at Bow County Court, to a medical witness: You are a bachelor? The doctor: Yes—of medicine.

The wife of an omnibus conductor, who complained at Wilkesden that she insisted on riding free on his omnibus, stated that in two years of married life he had never once taken her out, and travelling on his omnibus was her only opportunity of going out with him.

Serjeant Sullivan, in the Court of Criminal Appeal: The significance of a platitude depends on the circumstances in which it is uttered.

Modern views on married life are held by Mrs. Harriet Hewetson, of Cheam, Surrey, who, with Mr. Hewetson, has just celebrated her golden wedding.

"A lot of nonsense is talked nowadays about young people preferring motor-cars to babies," said Mrs. Hewetson in an interview. "I think our young married couples are quite right in not having children until they can afford them."

"I think the secret of happy married life," she added, "is for the wife to hold her tongue. My sex is prone to do too much talking."

Mrs. Hewetson is a sister of Mr. James Butler, an original member of the Aeronautical Society, who made an ascent in 1804 in the balloon invented by Montgolfier. Another brother, Mr. Frank Hedger Butler, founded the Royal Aero Club. Mr. Hewetson is a Past Master of the Worshipful Company of Salters.

Mrs. Smith found her neighbour in tears.

"Whatever is the matter, my dear?" she asked anxiously.

"I'm worrying about my husband," said the neighbour. "He's been trying for a week to get rid of our cat, and as a last resource he took her out on the canal in a boat. He said he would drop her over the side."

"Well, what is there to worry about?"

"Lola," exclaimed the frantic woman. "My husband 'ent home yet, and the cat is."

Mrs. C. J. Thomson, wife of the Chief Boarding Officer of the Harbour Department, was operated on for appendicitis at the French Hospital on Saturday morning, and is now progressing favourably.

AMERICAN SEAMAN STOWAWAY.

GIVEN OPPORTUNITY TO GET EMPLOYMENT.

SERVED IN FLANDERS.

G. L. Aper (32), a native of Jacksonville, Florida, described as a seaman, electrician, appeared before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning on a charge of stowing away on the s.s. President Grant.

Mr. H. T. White, of the Dollar Steamship Company, prosecuted. The defendant pleaded guilty. Sergeant Ellis informed his Worship that the defendant was found in one of the ship's life-boats on Sunday, the ship having left Manila the previous day. He was taken to the Chief Officer, whom he told he could get work in Hongkong.

The defendant, in a statement in extenuation, said he met a certain gentleman whilst he (defendant) was working as electrician on board a ship. This friend was once in Hongkong but was now in Shanghai. The defendant had been offered a job in Shanghai for three years.

After obtaining permission to leave his employment on the ship the defendant joined his friend but "money got tied up" and for the past four months he had been out of work.

Continuing, Aper said that his friend gave him the names of several gentlemen in Hongkong and told him to see them in the hope of getting work locally. The defendant told the Magistrate that given the opportunity to interview these gentlemen he was positive he would obtain employment. He was willing to pay for his passage from Manila as soon as he got his first salary.

"I don't think Mr. White will put anything in my way," said defendant.

Aper added that he had been three years in the American Army and had seen service in France, but he did not know if that would make any difference to the Court. This was, however, the first time he had tried to go upon that fact. It was decided that the defendant be remanded for three days in order that he might see the gentlemen he mentioned.

In reply to his Worship it was stated that the fare from Manila to Hongkong was \$75.

His Worship:—But that's first class?

Mr. White:—There is no steerage for Europeans.

His Worship:—Was defendant given first class accommodation?

Defendant:—I was treated very nicely. I think I only missed five meals. I am willing to pay for that.

His Worship (to defendant):—You can't put up any bail? Suppose?

Defendant:—No sir, I have no money. I give you my word as an ex-soldier that I will be here, if that's worth anything.

His Worship:—I think I remand in Police custody for three days, for you to interview these gentlemen, will do.

EIGHT ANNAMITES RESCUED.

BROUGHT BY STEAMER TO HONGKONG.

The master of the s.s. Wong Shek-kung, arriving from Snikon, reports the rescue of eight survivors from a wrecked fishing junk, all of whom were brought to Hongkong and have now been turned over to the S.C.A. for repatriation.

From the brief report made, it has been ascertained that the Wong Shek-kung sighted the wreck on the night of July 22 in the vicinity of Quinhon. The junk was out of Quinhon and had been overturned during a squall, the crew of eight males being thrown into the water. They had clung to the wreck for some time in the hope of being picked up by a passing steamer or other vessel, and were in a state of exhaustion when the Wong Shek-kung arrived on the scene.

The survivors are all Annamites and it has been gathered that they were part of a fishing fleet which had become scattered. All were picked up, there having been no casualties. The wreck was abandoned.

Shanghai, July 23. A report from Chinese sources states that the Nationalist Government is contemplating the re-organization of the Fyken Government, with Admiral Yang Shu-chang as Chairman of the Civil Government.

DUTCH MINISTER & RUBBER.

RESTRICTION OF DUTCH OUTPUT?

INVITES SUGGESTIONS.

The Hague, July 23. In accordance with the promise made to the deputation from the Society which is entrusted with the safeguarding of Dutch rubber interests, the Minister for the Colonies, in a letter to the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, has emphasised the importance of including native rubber in any eventual action for the regulation of production.

The Dutch Government has asked the East Indian Government to consider what measures would be possible on the part of the Government to include private planters in any action it might take.

The Minister for the Colonies also mentioned the desirability of such planters agreeing on the importance of a fixed price and of forming a voluntary organisation under the support of the Government.

In the event of the planters not agreeing to such organisation, the Minister desires to be informed as regards other possible measures such as the restriction of production, the temporary increase of export duties, or the control of production by the Government of the Dutch East Indies.—*Reuter*.

THE FIFTH PLENARY SESSION.

CONFLICTING STORIES OF MILITARY ATTITUDE.

Shanghai, July 23. Marshal L. Chai-sum has telegraphed to Marshal Feng shih-shang stating that he will leave Peking to-day and he expects Marshal Feng to join him at Hsin-hsiang.

Reports regarding the departure of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek from Peking are conflicting. One telegram says he will leave with Marshal Li, whilst another asserts that he intends to stay in Peking for three more days.

However, if the Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Conference is not again postponed, all the prominent military leaders will leave Peking before the week-end for Nanking.

"Leftists" Attacked.

Shanghai, July 23. According to messages from Chinese sources in Nanking, an influential political faction is urging that members of "Leftist" wing of the Kuomintang be not allowed to attend the Fifth Plenary Session. However, a resolution has been passed by the Government permitting the "Leftists" to attend.

Amongst the "Leftists" who are to attend are Chan Kung-poh, Mrs. Liao Chung-kai, Chan Shu-yan, Wang Lu-pin, and Pan Yun-shao.

Chiang's Troops.

Shanghai, July 23. Officers of the 1st Nationalist Army Corps have formed a Troop Disbandment Committee, which will devote its energy to disbanding superfluous units in this corps, of which Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is the head. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and General Ho Ying-ching are the two Principal Commissioners of this Committee, which was inaugurated on Sunday.

Japanese Press Opinion.

Shanghai, July 23. As Dr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, appears determined to maintain his attitude on the Sino-Japanese Treaties, the Japanese Press is unanimously of opinion that he is solely responsible for the present impasse.

Manchuria With Japan.

Tokyo, July 23. It is reported from reliable sources that Chang Hsueh-liang has informed the Japanese Consul General at Mukden, Mr. Hayashi, that he has decided to abandon the compromise negotiations with Nanking for the time being. He pointed out that the Three Eastern Provinces would strictly adhere to the provisions of the various agreements with Japan.—*Reuter*.

The Szechuan Situation.

Shanghai, July 23. For some time past, the situation in Szechuan has been most obscure, that being partly due to the remoteness of its geographical position. A Nanking report says that the Government on Monday despatched a special delegate, Mr. Sun Ming, to make enquiries into the situation.

At the coming Kuomintang Conference, it will be proposed that Branch Political Councils be established in Szechuan and Yunnan.

MEXICAN OUTRAGE DETAILS.

HOW GENERAL OBREGON MET HIS DEATH.

ASSASSIN SILENT.

Mexico City, July 17. Further details of the assassination of General Obregon show that the slayer approached Obregon while he was seated at the banquet table, pretending that he was going to show him some newspaper cartoons. Then, when right up to Obregon, he fired a series of shots at him with a .45 calibre pistol from a distance of only a foot.

A band was playing at the time and many of the banqueters did not realize what had happened until Obregon slumped in his chair. The horror-stricken friends of the President-Elect rushed at the slayer and would have stabbed and torn him to pieces had not cooler heads acted and conducted him to gaol under heavy guard.

With the news of the assassination, a wild hunt was started for Obregon's enemies, but most of them fled from the city. The home of one of them who remained, Under-Secretary of Labour Luis Morones, had to be guarded by troops to protect it from the enraged populace.

President Calles personally questioned the slayer, but learned nothing. "It is useless to attempt to force me to tell," the prisoner told the President. "If I was resolute enough to kill Obregon in the presence of several hundred known full well that it meant my death, I am resolute enough to say nothing."

The assassin, in killing Obregon, attempted to harm no one else. Aaron Saenz, governor of Nueva Leon, who was seated next to the general, was unhurt.

Senora Obregon collapsed when told of her husband's death. She was at her ranch home in Sonora when she received the news. General Obregon is survived by his widow and ten children.

ATTEMPT ON MOTOR RECORD.

CAPT. CAMPBELL'S PLANS IN SYRIA.

London, July 11. The Daily Mail states that, on the suggestion of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Branker, Captain Malcolm Campbell is taking his car to an area of unbroken clay in the Syrian Desert, 200 miles east of Damascus, where he will attempt to regain the speed record. French soldiers armed with machine guns will escort Captain Campbell.

BITTEN BY LADY.

GREEK ELECTION INCIDENT.

Athens, July 17. M. Venizelos, electioneer at Corinth, was bitten by a Royalist lady with whom he offered to shake hands.

MOTOR FATALITY SEQUEL.

EUROPEAN GETS TWO-YEAR SENTENCE.

TRIAL AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, July 18.

Sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment was passed on S. F. Miller by the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Spradling) at the Singapore Assizes Court yesterday, when Miller was found guilty of causing death by a rash act when driving a motor car.

The accused had previously pleaded guilty to driving a motor car without a licence, but his Lordship said that as the two charges were mixed up, he would not sentence him on that count.

The girl, Helen Tucker, who was riding with the accused in the front seat at the time of the accident, and was the only witness for the defence, was greatly moved after sentence had been passed and two other men, who appeared to be relations of the accused, were also moved to tears.

The whole of the morning's hearing was taken up by the prosecution. The jury also visited the scene of the accident, at the foot of Anderson Bridge, where marks on the road caused by the collision are still visible.

The accused, who was not legally represented, elected to remain silent, and the only witness called by him was Helen Tucker, who is connected with the Manila Shows. She said that she and another girl left the Manila shows in company with the accused to go to the Burlington Hotel. On the way they met Mr. Peterson, and Mr. Hodgins, who asked them for a lift. At the Burlington the other girl left the car and witness, Miller, Peterson and Hodgins went on to the Egg Club where they remained for about half an hour.

At no time during the journey back did the car exceed 20 miles per hour and when the accident occurred it was well on the left side of the road. The taxi driver passed on the wrong side of the lamp post and ran into them.

Addressing the jury, the Deputy Public Prosecutor said that they could not believe the evidence given by the accused's witness implicitly, since it was in direct contradiction to the position in which the cars were found. They had seen the marks on the road and the accident could not possibly have occurred near the curb on the left hand side.

His Lordship, summing up, urged the jury to reject a good deal of the direct evidence given by the taxi drivers since it had been contradicted by the Chinese police constables. He also described the evidence of Helen Tucker as being unreliable. He asked them to go by the circumstances of the accident.

After a brief retirement the jury returned and unanimously found the accused guilty of causing the death of Mr. Hodgins by a rash and negligent act. His Lordship passed sentence as stated above.

Several Czechoslovakian textile works intend to open factories in Hungary.

BIG NEW LEPRO STATION.

360,000 PESOS TO BE EXPENDED.

PHILIPPINE PROJECT.

Manila, July 19.

Governor General Henry L. Stimson yesterday received a cablegram from the board of trustees in New York of the Leonard Wood Memorial Fund for the eradication of leprosy, approving the plans submitted by the local committee for the construction of a leprosy treatment station at Cebu and authorising the expenditure of P360,000 for the purpose.

The Governor General immediately notified members of the local committee of the Leonard Wood Memorial Fund.

Start Work in 30 Days.

Construction work on the new leprosy station should begin within the next 30 days. The province of Cebu, recently appropriated P10,000 to purchase the site for the leprosy treatment station which was selected in the municipality of Mantua, 10 kilometers north of the city of Cebu.

The P360,000 donated to the memorial fund by Everaley Childs, New York financier, will be used to construct the buildings needed. Personnel will be supplied by the Insular Government, through the Bureau of Health.

Present plans for the buildings which will make up the leprosy treatment station call for reinforced concrete construction, following a general plan adopted by the United States Navy Department in the tropics a few years ago.

This is reputed to be one of the most economic and substantial plans of construction that could be adopted and it has been thoroughly tested in the Philippines; not commercially, but by the Navy at Cavite.

Site Considered Ideal.

The site for the proposed leprosy treatment station is not only considered ideal because of its nearness to the city of Cebu, but it is located on a main highway where motor buses have already been adopted. Also, it is provided with fresh water and electric lighting and refrigeration facilities.

The present detention camp for lepers on the island of Cebu has been inadequate for several years. It is located in the city of Cebu, is crowded and has poor housing facilities.

TENNIS WRITER'S EARNINGS.

CROWN'S CLAIM FOR INCOME TAX.

The income earned by Mrs. P. Satterthwaite, the lawn tennis player, in writing articles for "The Tatler" and other journals was discussed before Mr. Justice Rowlatt in the King's Bench Division.

The Inspector of Taxes appealed from a decision of the General Commissioners disallowing assessments which had been made upon Mrs. Satterthwaite at £500 per annum for the years 1924-5 on the ground that she was resident abroad and that the income was earned abroad.

It was contended for Mrs. Satterthwaite that the expenses incurred exceeded the receipts and that she was not resident in the United Kingdom, and earned her income abroad. The Commissioners upheld this view, and disallowed the assessments.

Mr. Hills, for the Crown, said that no evidence of any kind was called by Mrs. Satterthwaite, and therefore he now asked that the case should go back to the Commissioners for investigation. The only information before the Commissioners was a statement by the lady's solicitor.

Duty of Taxpayers.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt said that the case must go back for Mrs. Satterthwaite to produce some evidence. "A great many hard things," he said, "are said about the Revenue, but sometimes it is in a position to say hard things about other people." "This is a case in which the Revenue are behaving with the greatest possible reasonableness. It is the duty of an appellant to satisfy the Commissioners of the facts in the way which corresponds with the ordinary notion of justice. You cannot get your case decided merely on the statement of your solicitor, which the other side does not accept, and then resist in application for an adjournment."

ELOCUTION PRIZE.

WON BY A CALCUTTA LADY.

London, July 13. The Royal Academy of Music has awarded the Cecil Martin Prize (Elocution) to Miss Rachel Ezekiel, of Calcutta.

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The Anderson
Music Co. Ltd.APPEAL AGAINST
SENTENCE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Sir Henry Gollan:—It is a procedure that I have never been acquainted with.

Mr. Fitzroy explained that the Court had no power to deal with the point, grant time, amend, or do anything about it.

Sir Henry Gollan remarked it had been held, in cases of appeal at Quarter Sessions, that the time mentioned in the Ordinance was absolutely fixed. If a party could not bring himself within that period, it could not be helped.

Within Time.

Mr. Jenkin:—But I am within the time.

Sir Henry Gollan:—But have you done what is required of you—that you should ask for a re-hearing?

Mr. Jenkin replied the Rule did not say that he must put in the word "re-hearing." "It does not say that I have to set out that part of my application is for a re-hearing. What it does say is that I must do it within the time," he added.

Sir Henry Gollan said that, supposing the Court was with Mr. Jenkin, the notice was in order. Then they would have to grant a re-hearing when they would be ready in the position of a court of Quarter Sessions which would have to re-try the case. They would first of all have to decide whether to re-hear the case. Then they would have to decide whether it should be heard on the evidence as it stood, or with additions. The Court could order it to be tried on the depositions, but in the absence of a special order, they would have to hear the evidence of the witnesses in the Court below only. The Court, however, might give leave for further evidence to be adduced.

Mr. Jenkin, in reply, emphasised that Section 104 did not call upon him to set out in the notice of motion anything but the brief grounds of the appeal. He was not called upon to say that he asked for a re-hearing. All the Court had to be satisfied of was that it had before it a motion which briefly set forth the grounds of dissatisfaction of the appellant.

A "Slip"

Mr. Jenkin said that the matter was obviously a slip, and suggested that the Court must have power to deal with it.

Sir Henry Gollan replied he did not think that the Court had any power to amend. All it could say was that all the material elements required appeared in the notice and that there was merely the non-use of the word "re-hearing." "I don't think there is any question of amending," he added.

Mr. Jenkin:—As it is of such grave importance, and as the practice here is without parallel elsewhere, this matter is a very grave one indeed. There are two very well-known families involved.

Sir Henry Gollan:—That, of course, we don't take into consideration, Mr. Jenkin. It is a grave matter for anyone.

Addressing Mr. Fitzroy, Sir Henry Gollan said all the essential requirements of Section 104 had been complied with. Ten days' notice had been given, a motion had been filed, it had been served upon Mr. Fitzroy, and grounds were set out which would have appeared in an application for a re-hearing.

Counsel for the Crown replied that everything must be done strictly. He submitted that the matter in argument was one which must be strictly interpreted. The Court could only dismiss the application for a re-hearing or grant a re-hearing. The Ordinance required things to be done in a strict order, and if one failed in any little, then it was a failure which could not be put right and the case must be struck out. The interpretation of the provisions must be strict, because they were laid down perfectly clearly. "If one makes mistakes, one has to stand by them," he remarked.

Mr. Jenkin said that, according to Mr. Fitzroy, the Court had no power at all, but perhaps they would grant him the indulgence of ascertaining whether that proposition was correct or not, a proposition which their Lordships seemed inclined to accept.

Not An Amendment.

Giving the decision of the Court upon the point, Sir Henry Gollan said as at present advised he agreed with Mr. Fitzroy that the Court had no power to amend with respect to appellant proceedings under the section. "But I don't think this is a question of amendment. It is one of pure form and if we are satisfied that all the necessary conditions required by Section 104 have been, in fact, fulfilled, I think that would give us grounds for refusing to adopt the objection raised by Mr. Fitzroy." The Chief Justice continued:

"There is no doubt about it that if this appeal had been out of time

we should have had no power to deal with it at all," said the Chief Justice. "The objection taken to the notice of appeal is that it is not for a re-hearing but to quash. That, certainly, would be the ordinary form an appeal would take."

"I have had experience of at least three sets of Magistrates' Ordinances in the course of my service, and in each case the appeal to the Court has been to quash a conviction. Here it is quite obvious that this is not the procedure. It is rather an elaborate and exceptional one."

"The application by a convicted defendant to this Court should be for a re-hearing, setting out the grounds upon which that application is made. Then, the first thing the Court has to do on that application is to consider whether there are any grounds for a re-hearing. If there are no grounds, then it dismisses the application. If it considers that there are grounds for re-hearing, then it has to consider the procedure to be adopted under Section 105."

Objection Over-Ruled.

"In this case, formerly the application was to quash the conviction, but as a matter of fact the grounds to quash the conviction are exactly the same grounds that would have been alleged if the application had been for a re-hearing. Substantially there has been a compliance with the requirements of Section 104 and all the essential elements are present in the application. The only departure in the notice given is that the word 're-hearing' is not used and the application is made to quash a conviction."

"I think, in the circumstances of the case, it would be giving too much importance to a mere verbal departure from the provisions of Section 104, to uphold the objection taken by Mr. Fitzroy, and consequently I think we may treat the notice of motion as one for a re-hearing and follow the procedure subsequently laid down under Section 105."

Mr. Jenkin then proceeded to analyse the evidence. He argued that there was sufficient ground for the Court to grant a re-hearing of the case. He said the appeal was from a conviction recorded by Major Wilson, the second police magistrate, on June 9, when he sentenced the defendant to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for the offence of publicly exposing himself in Kennedy Road.

Identification Question.

Counsel went on to recall the circumstances of the case. He said Mrs. F. Lea and Mrs. L. Leppard were walking along Kennedy Road on May 21, at about half past seven in the evening, when a Chinese riding a motor cycle drove into Kennedy Road from Macdonnell Road, dismounted from his machine, walked past ahead of them and committed the offence complained of.

Mr. Jenkin emphasised the importance of identification and said he had no doubt that the ladies were insulted, as they said, but added he would show that the defendant was not the man.

Continuing, Mr. Jenkin pointed out that Mrs. Lea first described the man to the police as "short, thick-set, wearing gaiters, and looked like a Japanese." Mrs. Leppard gave no description at that time but before the magistrate she described the man as wearing a white shirt, no hat, with waterproof leggings. Before the magistrate, Mrs. Lea had said the man was wearing riding overalls and had no hat. Also at the identification parade she told Sgt. Rozeksky that she did not see his face.

Not the Man.

Continuing, Mr. Jenkin said that, in order to convict, the Magistrate must have come to the conclusion that some time that evening the defendant had changed his clothes. The evidence was all one way—that the defendant was not the man. Mr. Jenkin contended that if the Magistrate came to the conclusion that the defendant had changed his clothes, then he should have interrogated the witnesses on the point and should have put his conclusion to the defence. It might be within the rights of a Magistrate to keep that point to himself, but it should have been put to the defence.

The question of the prosecution arose and Mr. Jenkin explained that witnesses were examined by the Magistrate.

The Chief Justice pointed out that it was usual for a commissioned police officer, at least an Inspector, to examine witnesses. It seemed to him rather an exceptional practice, as an Inspector usually examined witnesses and also cross-examined.

Mr. Jenkin said that in the ordinary Police Court it was the Magistrate who took the witnesses, the police officer being asked if he had any further questions to suggest.

Mr. Jenkin said he was not standing up to make capital out of the Magistrate. It was a case where there was so much discrepancy that it was necessary to bring forward these points. It seemed to him that the Magistrate had rather

WORLD'S LARGEST
LINER.DETAIL OF WHITE STAR
ORDER.

ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Belfast, June 25.

The announcement that Messrs. Harland and Wolff had secured an order to build a new mammoth liner for the White Star Line has caused great satisfaction in the yards.

The liner will take three years to construct, and it is said, will cost about £7,000,000.

It will be one of the most luxurious vessels afloat, and will be employed upon the passenger service between Southampton and New York, which is at present carried on by the Majestic, Olympic and Homeric.

Actual dimensions of the ship are not yet available, but it is expected that the new liner will be about one thousand feet in length and have a gross tonnage of 60,000.

The Majestic, the present longest vessel in the world, is 915 feet long with a tonnage of 55,000. The Leithian is eight feet shorter than the Majestic.

Engine Problem.

If this new greyhound of the seas could be placed on end it would reach nearly seven times the height of Nelson's Column.

No information is available as to the type of propelling machinery. It is by no means certain that internal combustion engines will be decided upon. This is a type of engine for which Messrs. Harland and Wolff have become noted, and if they are used the new liner will not only be the largest vessel in the world, but the biggest motor ship.

The Britannic?

No decision has been reached as to the name of the super liner but it may be Britannic, reviving the name of the vessel of that name sunk during the war.

The fastest ocean-going vessel now on the Atlantic service is the Cunard liner Mauretania, which crosses at a speed of 25 knots. Should the new vessel be fitted with motor engines of the Harland and Diesel type this speed will probably be exceeded.

100,000 H.P.

Each of these vessels has two of these engines, the Harland "B" and "W" 8-cylinder 4-cycle double-acting Diesels, each capable of developing 10,000 h.p., on the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's motor-ships Alcantara and Asturias, and on the Union Castle liner Carnarvon.

Ten single Diesel engines of 10,000 h.p.—equal to 100,000 h.p.—would occupy an enormous amount of space, so that the problem is not an easy one.

The North German is now building two 46,000-ton ships. Machinery will be of the steam turbine type. The power developed is 90,000 h.p., which, it is anticipated, will give a speed of 26 knots.

The White Star Line has had practically all its vessels built at Belfast. The first steamer built by Harland and Wolff for the company here was the old Oceanic which was put into service in 1871.

This latest order will increase the already large amount of work on hand, consisting of a 26,000-ton White Star liner, a 20,000-ton Union Castle passenger liner (and a sister ship to be laid down shortly), four 15,000-ton passenger liners for the Nelson Steam Navigation Co., three passenger motor ships for the Belfast Steamship Company.

An official of the White Star Line said that the accommodation of the new ship will surpass anything hitherto seen in the Atlantic service.

been guided by, surmise than by evidence.

Touching on the identification, Mr. Jenkin said the young man went to the Central Police Station and was there for two and a half hours before the identification parade was held. Mr. Jenkin submitted that their Lordships should hold that there was no evidence on which there could be a conviction and to grant leave for a re-hearing and allow him to call a little additional evidence.

In reply, Mr. Somerset Fitzroy reviewed the evidence given at the Magistrate's court and pointed out that the defendant was seen clearly under the lamp by the witnesses.

Counsel's submissions closed at 1 p.m. their Lordships intimating that they would not give their decision then but adjourn until 2.15 p.m.

LABOUR PARTY AND
SPEAKER.OPPOSE FULL AMOUNT OF
PENSION.

Westminster, June 27.

The illogicality of the Socialist mind in House of Commons debate has never been more blatantly shown than in the arguments for reducing the Speaker's pension by three-quarters.

Motions to reduce the Speaker's customary annuity of £4,000 on retirement have been made before, but not until now with the full authority of a Party. Not until now has any front bench of leaders been ready to dance instantaneously to rank and file tunes. Mr. Clynes, on whom the lot had fallen to-day, knowing that his worst critics sat behind, looked uncomfortable and kept his words short.

Mr. Whitley's reputation, the Socialist ex-Minister gratuitously assured the House, had been enhanced among the Opposition by his refusal to accept the pension offered by the King. But even with that recommendation, the "fabulous" the "colossal" pension proposed remained unjustifiable.

"Give up Your Coat."

There was a touch of faint contempt in Mr. Macpherson's manner while he declared that the Liberals were in no doubt of the ex-Speaker's title to receive the long-standing and specified pension that was merely deferred pay. But it must have been totally lost on Dundee's unique representative, Mr. Scrymgeour, who rose to ramp up a contrast between unemployment, starvation, and £4,000 a year.

Colonel John Ward's health is precarious; he does not often permit himself the strain of debate. But, leaning on his stick, he insisted: "I must say a word on this, if it is the last time I speak in the House."

What he did say annoyed the Socialists additionally because he has always been regarded as a representative of Labour. Beginning life as a navvy, Colonel Ward is ending it with more than one distinguished Order to his name, having, in the access of experience, long abandoned the views which bound him to a Socialist Opposition.

"Using his own argument," he remarked, "Mr. Scrymgeour ought not to be wearing so good a suit as I see him in to-day. Give up your coat, and let us see what you look like then—many men outside haven't one at all."

Socialist's Rolls-Royce.

The Prohibitionist became as excited as if he had drunk a glass of cider. He jumped up and down, while the Opposition sat infuriated and growing. Finding Colonel Ward had no intention of giving way, Mr. Scrymgeour at last shouted something at him which was drowned in the noise being made by his colleagues.

"This is worse than ordinary party propaganda," continued Colonel Ward calmly, "the thing is absurd—it is really silly." He reminded the Socialists, to their increasing annoyance, of Mr. Whitley's lenience to their more uproarious back-benchers—a lenience that was often criticised. "You are stabbing the best friend you ever had," he finished scornfully.

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, who already has a commanding lead in the number of columns spoken during the Session, increased the disadvantage of the rest of the House with a curious monologue seeking to prove that the Opposition motion was a protest against the "lucky ground landlord and the financial speculator."

It may be judged that his argument was difficult to follow. Sir Cooper Rawson, suddenly resigning the effort, asked brightly: "Why don't you give up your Rolls-Royce?"

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne at last pronounced the verdict for which the Opposition had for some time been asking. "It is pure hypocrisy," he said in disgust, and recommended as a sound corollary of their attitude that Socialist members should reduce their Parliamentary salaries.

Premier's Plea.

The Prime Minister surprised the Socialists by telling them that the Speaker's pension was liable to income and super tax charges. They had not bothered to find that out. Mr. Baldwin reminded the Commons that the Speaker was the only man among them entitled to a political pension; and that the occupant of the Chair, when he left the House, was, like the Prime Minister, barred by long tradition from entering into the competition of the market place.

Despite Mr. Baldwin's appeal that even if there could not be unanimity the discussion should be shortened to avoid embarrassing Mr. Whitley, a succession of the more insignificant Socialists continued to draw comparisons between the "lavishness" of Speaker's pensions and the destitution of "the workers." But the only

SYDNEY CONTRACT
SCANDAL.COMMISSION FINDS PROOF OF
BRIBERY.

LABOUR ALDERMEN!

Sydney, June 22.

The Royal Commission which has been inquiring into the charges of corruption in connection with a contract given by the Sydney City Council in 1925 for power house plant, made known its report to-day.

The Commission finds the charge of corruption proved in the cases of Mr. S. Y. Maling, General Manager of the Municipal Electricity Department, and Mr. A. J. Arnot, the Australian manager of Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox.

Mr. Justice Harvey, the Commissioner, states in his report that there is no question that Mr. Arnot and Mr. Hulcheson, Manager of International Combustion Ltd. (another tenderer) promised to pay large secret commissions in order to secure the contract.

A letter from Mr. Arnot to his company, dated April 3, showed conclusively that he and Mr. Maling had come to a corrupt understanding, under which Mr. Maling was to receive £10,000, to be divided between himself and certain Labour Aldermen. The pressure came from Mr. Maling, but that did not lessen Mr. Arnot's culpability.

Money Sent from England.

In the opinion of the Commissioner, there was no doubt that the money was despatched to Australia by the instructions of the late Sir James Kennal, formerly managing director of Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox. In consequence of letters from Mr. Arnot.

The report declares that International Combustion Ltd. was not privy to Mr. Hulcheson's promises, and sent no money to Australia. The Commissioner expresses the belief that a large part of the sum of £10,000 passed from Mr. Maling to Alderman Green. He also considers that Alderman Holdsworth demanded £1,000 from Mr. Arnot, but that there is no evidence that the money was paid.

No harm, says the report, was done to the citizens by this "corrupt bargaining" between Mr. Maling, as in all probability the tender of Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox would have been accepted even if no promises had been made by the tenderer.

The allegation, states Router's Agency, was that Mr. Maling told Mr. Arnot that, although his firm's tender for the work was the lowest, it would not secure the contract unless Mr. Maling got £2,500 for himself and £5,000 for "the gang." Later Mr. Maling was declared to have said that a meeting of certain aldermen had decided that £10,000 must be paid. In evidence before the Commission, Mr. Arnot described how it was arranged that the money should be paid over through an intermediary.

RIOTOUS SCENES IN
GLASGOW.AFTER ANNUAL RALLY OF
ORANGEMEN.

London, July 8.

Riotous scenes followed the annual rally of the Glasgow Orangemen, at Kirkintilloch.

Thirty thousand Orangemen participated in the procession, which, after returning to the Orange Hall, disbanded, each contingent proceeding to its own district. Disturbances occurred practically throughout the city. Bottles and stones were freely exchanged. Girls in their teens attacked each other.

Several persons were injured. A dozen arrests were made.

To encourage the use of electricity for industrial purposes Stoney Borough Council is to supply bakers with current at night at the rate of 1/2d. per unit.

Holiday makers at Southsea watched a baptismal service in the sea, 30 candidates connected with Elm Four-Square Church being immersed.

Holyhead Lifboat station, one of the three oldest on the Welsh coast, with a record of 854 lives rescued from shipwreck, has completed a century of service.

other speech deserving mention was Mr. Saklatvala's.

He inopportunistly suggested that the observations of the Socialists should be construed as a solemn pledge that none of them would accept a salary of above £2,000 a year, when the Party achieved the sweets of office.

The idea was received in terrible silence. Rarely has the Communist member seemed to those among whom he sits less a "comrade."

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REPULSE BAY INCIDENT.

LADY SUMMONED FOR NEGLIGENCE DRIVING.

A summons for alleged negligent driving against a Chinese lady, Mrs. Chan Wai-chi, which was heard before Major C. Willson yesterday afternoon, was marked by a verbal bout between Mrs. C. S. Matheson, proprietress of "Huntington," Stubbs Road, who appeared as the complainant, and Mr. Horace Lo, solicitor, representing the defendant. There was also a cross-summons against Mrs. Matheson's Indian driver for speeding.

Mrs. Matheson said that on July 6, at 9.50 a.m. she had dropped two friends at the middle steps at the bathing beach at Repulse Bay, and her chauffeur restarted the car to return to town. Opposite the entrance to the Repulse Bay Hotel, she suddenly sighted a car, No. 967, which was looking as if it was bearing down on them. It would assuredly have come down on top of them had not her own driver accelerated and got past.

She asked the Chinese lady who was driving, if she had a license, and a man who was seated beside her replied that she had none. She then decided to take the matter to Inspector Alexander.

Driven Recklessly.

Mr. Horace Lo, cross-examining, suggested to witness that it was no concern of hers if the defendant had a license or not. He himself certainly would not have the impudence to ask any man for one, and he asked Mrs. Matheson, since when had she constituted herself a Traffic Inspector with authority to ask people for their driving licenses. He suggested that Mrs. Matheson's rights in such a situation were confined to asking for the defendant's name and address.

Witness said the other car was being driven recklessly. She herself was endangered as the car was going down the incline fast enough to have precipitated a collision. The car was eight feet from her when it negotiated the incline to turn round.

When Mr. Lo suggested that she was out of her bearings to the extent that she would not know which was the right side of the road and which was the left, Mrs. Matheson retorted: I have been driving a carriage and pair for 30 years not to know which side of the road I was going. She added that her car was keeping to the middle of the road.

Mr. Lo complained that witness could have given a direct answer to his question without indulging in sarcasm.

Mr. Lo said that 20 feet would have more correctly represented the distance of the two cars when they sighted each other.

Felt a Bit Nervous.

Mrs. Matheson replying to the Bench, said she felt a bit nervous, but was sufficiently composed to think of looking behind for the number of the other car.

His Worship: Do you give directions to your driver about driving at a certain speed?

Mrs. Matheson: Always fifteen miles an hour. I won't go faster than that. Inspector Alexander will bear me out, won't he?

No reply from Inspector Alexander.

Mrs. Matheson further said that the Chinese lady appeared to be flustered. The man who sat next to her and who jumped up to apply the brakes, did not seem to be able to do anything but talk after the incident.

Mrs. Matheson's driver alleged that the Chinese lady accelerated from eight to 18 miles when she swerved the car. The man who sat next to her had to jump up to stop the car, the lady would do nothing with it.

Mr. Lo remarked that acceleration to such speed was impossible in those circumstances.

A Morning Trial Spin.

Evidence was given by Johnson Woo, a student, that he was teaching Mrs. Chan Wai-chi to drive the car. She had a learner's license, while he himself was a licensed driver of many years' standing.

It was their practice to go for a trial spin every morning and to turn the corner opposite the garage at Repulse Bay.

To turn the car at that sloping section of the main road, he had necessarily to go slow. It would be dangerous to accelerate to eighteen miles, for instance.

Inspector Alexander said that there was no regulation making it a one-way turning for cars around embankment, which served as an "island" opposite the Hotel. It was, however, the usual practice for cars to negotiate the "island" when making the turning. It was his opinion that in this case neither car would see each other until they reached the main road. One of them therefore had to give way to the other under those cir-

INDECENCY CHARGE FAILS.

CASE AGAINST TELEGRAPHIST CONCLUDED.

The case in which Chan Tuk-kan, a Chinese employed at the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, was charged on two counts arising out of an alleged indecent assault on a maidservant, thirteen years of age came to an end at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when Mr. R. E. Lindsell discharged the defendant.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, e. Castro, Jr., barrister-at-law defended.

The complainant, in the witness box had stated that the alleged assault took place on the night of June 30, on which night, it was claimed that a dinner party was given at the defendant's house.

The defendant, in his evidence, stated that the party was given on June 28, and he was not at home while the guests were there. Yesterday, two other witnesses from the defendant's house, one an amah and the other a mess mate of defendant supported the evidence in regard to the date of the party.

In the witness box, the amah said that she recollected that on the night of June 30 the maidservant shared witness's bed. She told the court that her bed was so located that if the complainant had wanted to leave it at any time during the night she would have to climb over the witness and added that the complainant did not leave the bed that night.

Obviously Lying.

The Magistrate asked the amah why she did not tell this story to the S.C.A. when she was questioned there.

Witness replied that she was not asked about it.

The witness had also been questioned by the police a few days after the alleged attempt and had then shown the police where the girl slept on the night in question. When asked about this, the amah said that she did not know that she was being questioned about that particular night.

At the conclusion of this witness' evidence, the Magistrate remarked that the witness was obviously lying.

Chan Shu-fan, a probationer of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, next gave evidence and was proceeding with an account of his movements on June 30, when his Worship remarked to Mr. d'Almada that if the latter could establish that the dinner party was on June 28 and not June 30, the case must fall.

The question of the date of the dinner party was then put to the witness, who replied that it was on June 28.

His Worship then remarked to Mr. Williams that he did not think it worth while continuing the prosecution. It seemed to him (Mr. Lindsell) that if the assault did take place, it was not on June 30 and on that point he was satisfied that the girl was lying. He was also satisfied that the girl was lying when she said she was bound and gagged, and he added that whatever view he might take of the medical evidence, he was afraid he could not convict.

Discharged.

The defendant was then discharged and the Magistrate's observations were interpreted to the complainant.

Addressing his Worship Mr. d'Almada said that the charge brought against the defendant, as everyone recognised, was a most grievous one and touched defendant's character both socially and in business, and he hoped that in view of the inconsistent and weak nature of the evidence brought by the prosecution, that his Worship would agree that the charge was trumped up. There were several reasons why the complainant would want to trump up such a charge against the defendant, and one of the reasons advanced by Mr. d'Almada was compensation.

"My client and myself," said Mr. d'Almada, "would very much appreciate if your Worship can make a statement to the effect that he leaves this court without a stain on his character."

His Worship: I am afraid I am not prepared to say more than this, that the defendant is discharged.

circumstances.

Major Willson found that there was not sufficient evidence of negligent driving to record a conviction, but he warned the defendant against using that corner for "practicing." Mrs. Matheson was quite right in acting as she did and taking out the summons.

As regards the cross-summons for speeding, his Worship also stated that acceleration in the circumstances was quite justified — Mrs. Matheson's driver had to do so to get out of the way and avoid a collision.

His Worship dismissed both summons.

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"SHADOWS"

By PATRICIA LEIGH.

AUTHOR OF A MODERN GIRL, ETC.

CHAPTER XXI.

Drake looked formidable at that moment. The lamplight was behind him, so that his eyes gleamed strangely in a dark face, and he threw a fantastic shadow on the wall.

Suddenly he caught the trembling girl against him. When he spoke his voice had a metallic timbre.

"Listen!" he said grimly. "You can't make a plaything of me. You've promised to be my wife—and I won't be flung aside like this."

"Then what do you mean to do?" she asked defiantly.

"I'm going to marry you—I refuse to release you."

"I can't be married against my will."

"No"—his arms almost bruised her, so force was his embrace.

"But you don't realize what you've said. I believe that you love me, in spite of everything. If I let you go you will come back."

"I won't!" she fluted.

"Yes you will, because you know that in breaking my happiness you will wreck your own."

There was a sudden, shrill laugh. It was a forced, unnatural laugh, ending in a sobbing note.

Drake flinched as though he had been struck. He hesitated for an instant, and then, without a word, he released her. With shaking hands Shelagh adjusted her gloves.

What would happen next? She stared at him half defiantly and half tearfully. This was her triumph. She ought to exult.

She fought back the bitterness and misery surging in her heart. So far she had been stronger than she had dared to hope. But it must finish now. She couldn't bear this tension any longer.

She strove to speak naturally. "I suppose I can be driven to the station?"

She half expected him to refuse. But that would have been childish. Drake gazed at her for a full minute and then nodded.

"So this is the end?"

"Yes."

"I refuse to accept that. You will come back—and you will marry me."

"I would rather—"

But she checked the retort. Suddenly she saw Drake through a blur. A blinding mist stung her eyes. She turned abruptly and hurried with bowed head from the room.

A Night of Anguish.

The door slammed behind her. Silence, once more. No sound but the ticking of the clock and presently the hum of a car in the drive. Drake stood in the centre of the room, his fingers twitching restlessly on the cold bowl of his pipe. Shelagh had gone. It was like a dream. He could hardly believe it.

But she had gone, and, despite all he had said, she might never come back. He might never see her again; she would be swallowed up by the vast, formless shadows from which she came as completely as though she were dead. Better dead—for there would be a sweetness and fragrance in the memory.

For a while she had illumined his life, filled it with colour and glamour and beauty, restored to him the youth he had almost lost. How they had dreamed together of the future, how they had loved.

And must he believe that even those dreams were a sham, that her kisses were a mockery, that she had lived a monstrous lie, pretending to love him, and all the time nursing this terrible revenge?

He revolted from the thought. Apart from all else, it was unjust. He had not ruined her father deliberately. But how could he explain the complexities of speculative finance? How could he convince her that her father had merely played high and lost?

Folding his hands behind his back he commenced to pace the room. He walked up and down with stooping shoulders and bent brows, and all the time the wound that had been inflicted seemed to grow more agonising. It was a feeling of despair—that perhaps he had lost her for ever.

What else was there in life? How could this great void, this emptiness, be filled?

Drake did not go to bed that night. The lamp was still burning in the library when dawn broke. An astonished man-servant found him crouching in a chair, his head buried in his hands, his face ashen. A problem arose when he confronted his mother. On the spur of the moment he invented a plausible story.

Shelagh, he explained, had received a telegram from a relative who was dangerously ill. She had to catch the midnight express back to town.

The old lady studied her son thoughtfully.

"I shall be so much happier when you are married," she said.

"We shall be—soon," he replied.

With a feeling that she had started an entirely new chapter in life, Shelagh reached London. She had turned her back on the party and yet she caught herself wondering if the years to come would ever hold half as much as those few months.

She had lived intensely. There was not a single moment that could be effaced from her memory. And now—it was over. She had passed through the ordeal. She had destroyed the happiness of the man who loved her. Wasn't that enough?

For the time, however, there were practical problems that would demand all her attention. It would be impossible to go back to her old job, to start the weary march to work all over again, or to have any alternative.

She had very little money left. She had not only lived up to her means, but had dipped into her small capital. Refusing to accept any gifts from Drake, it had been necessary to spend a great deal on clothes, since at least three or four times every week they had dined and danced at fashionable restaurants.

Her former training, moreover, had not helped her to be economical. She had been accustomed only to buy the best of everything, and that was impossible on six pounds a week.

She arrived at Vernham House thoroughly exhausted after a sleepless night journey. Recklessly she indulged in a taxi from Paddington. What did money matter after all?

A letter was waiting for her in the rack. Instantly she recognised Moyston's handwriting. Ripping it open, wonderingly, she found it contained an invitation to dinner for that night.

"Ring me up," it added. "If you can come."

She barely hesitated. Moyston, with all his defects, seemed the only living soul in the whole of London to whom she could turn. And after her experience she dreaded being alone; she was afraid of her own self, once she started to think of what she had done.

She crossed to the telephone. A few minutes later she was agreeing to have dinner with him at the Avignon.

She managed to sleep most of the morning. In the afternoon she wrote a letter to Carlisle explaining that certain circumstances had made it impossible for her to return to "European Art." Then, with time still on her hands, she sat in the lounge.

The blue curtains and carpets, the primrose pottery, and the silence were soothing after the rush of the day before. Apart from an elderly woman at the far end she was the only occupant of the lounge, since everyone else was at work.

She did what was unusual for her, except at night—she lit a cigarette. A trivial thing; yet it indicated a restless activity of mind that could find no outlet.

Victims of a Fate.

She had burnt the bridge. There could be no retreat now. She had obeyed an urge which was stronger at the time than any other emotion; with the result that Drake had gone out of her life as completely as if he had never existed.

Had she hesitated any longer perhaps she would never have had the courage. She would have drifted into an impasse; she might even have married him. And what then? Could she have found happiness that way? Was she finding it now?

"I'm not happy," she admitted to herself. "Perhaps I'm not intended to be."

But she mustn't dwell on the past. It was dangerous even to think of Drake. She was beginning, already, to feel a pity for him—to wonder if, after all, they weren't both victims of a fate over which they could have no control.

She had been near, perilously near, to giving him her love. He had awakened desires in her that no other man had called forth. He had touched hidden springs, deep down in her heart; he had aroused an unrest, a yearning, a mysterious tumult that still persisted.

It was a girl who had vowed to win his heart and then break it; but it was a woman who found that her heart had been broken too.

With a sigh she stared out of the window. Taxis were rushing across the square. Already the streets were filling as the first crowds were returning from work.

A group of girls were coming towards the club, laughing and talking as eagerly and merrily as though released from school.

Their lives were simple enough. They had no problems, none of the conflicts that in three months had added twice as many years to her

WOMAN OF 100 AND MODERN GIRL.

FORMER HOSTESS OF GLADSTONE.

Mrs. Frederick Pennington, London's "Grand Old Woman," was 100 years old on June 26.

Proud of the event, she had a preliminary celebration in the form of a small tea-party at her house at 17, Hyde Park-terrace the day before. Lord Aberconway and Lord Southwark were amongst old friends who called.

Pleasingly attired in brocade and old lace, she chatted about her life—she knew Gladstone, John Bright and Cobden—while her friends sat and marvelled.

On her birthday there will be a quiet luncheon and a grander tea-party. The house will be "open" to all her friends and hundreds of relatives, irrespective of invitation.

Mrs. Pennington is surely one of the most remarkable women in Britain. She daily attends to a voluminous correspondence and reads three newspapers without the aid of spectacles.

Carved and carved at table; takes a daily drive in an open car; knits, sews and bedsacks for charitable institutions; and retires late and sleeps nine hours only.

Mrs. Pennington came to London, 60 years ago and gathered wild raspberries and blackberries around where the Marble Arch now stands.

She was an enthusiastic tennis player, and Mr. Gladstone saw the game for the first time at the Penningtons' home, Brimley Hall, near Dorking.

Mr. Gladstone's hostess was a Liberal. Her husband was Liberal M.P. for Stockport—and a strong advocate of women's suffrage. She freely defends the modern girl when necessary.

The King has consent to lend some of his Gainsboroughs for the exhibition of that artist's works which Messrs. Agnew are opening in aid of the National Art Collections Fund.

She envied them even their obscure employment, their care-free hearts.

Time was dragging like lead; and it would always be the same. Her life had suddenly become without object.

She recalled Drake's confident prediction: "You will come back—and you will marry me."

"Suppose she did—but not, that was unthinkable. There was still one solution that remained. It was not ideal; she even shrank from it. But slowly, against her own will, she became convinced it was the only course she could take.

She bit her lip, but as she stood up the colour mounted unconsciously to her face. Desperately attempting back a wave of depression she went upstairs to get ready to meet Hugh.

(To be continued.)

THE POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS FOR THE CURRENT WEEK.

Hongkong Police Reserve Orders by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., Captain Superintendent of Police, state:

Police Training School.

The weekly classes for Police Reservists at the Police Training School, Kowloon, will be held on Wednesday, July 26th, at 6.00 p.m.

sharp. All members of the Chinese, and Indian Companies who have not yet passed Part 2 of Training Course must attend.

Squad Drill.

All recruits of the Chinese and Indian Companies, and of the Flying Squad will parade at Central Police Station on Thursday, July 26th, at 5.30 p.m. sharp for Squad Drill under Sergeant Condon. Dress:—Muffi.

Chinese Company.

Advanced men of the Chinese Company to be detailed by the O.C. will parade at the Police Training School, Kowloon, on Wednesday, July 26th, at 6.00 p.m. sharp for Extended Order and Baton Drill under Inspector Paterson. Dress:—Muffi, Rifle, Side-Arms, and Truncheon to be carried.

Flying Squad.

The final instruction patrol of the month will take place on Thursday, July 26th, and all members of the Flying Squad are requested to attend. Fall in at Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress:—Khaki Uniform.

Revolver Practice.—Members of the Flying Squad who have not been passed out in Part 3 are requested to attend at the Kennedy Road Range on Sunday, July 29th, at 9.30 a.m. sharp, for Revolver Practice under Inspector Booker. Dress:—Muffi.

Sharpshooters' Co.

No Revolver Practice will take place on Wednesday, July 26th. A revolver practice in night firing will be held shortly, and the date will be announced later.

(Sgd.) W. KENT, A.S.P. Adjutant.

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SINGAPORE GOLFERS WARNED.

TIGRESS AND CUB SEEN ON LINKS.

Members of the Singapore Golf Club, and Singaporeans given to cross-country walks have been advised to gang warily for a few days, since a tigress with a cub was seen on the Bukit Timah Golf Course on July 18th.

This report was made by the groundsman, who telephoned to the hon. secretary of the Golf Club that a tigress and a cub had been seen at the fourteenth hole on the course. He was quite positive in his assertion, and caution is obviously advisable until the report is authenticated.

The last occasion on which a tiger was reported on the Island was about two years ago when a coolie working in the Woodlands district was attacked and fatally mauled. From time to time during the last few years tigers have swam across the Straits, but it is a very long time since one has been seen so near to the suburbs as the Bukit Timah golf course—six miles from town.

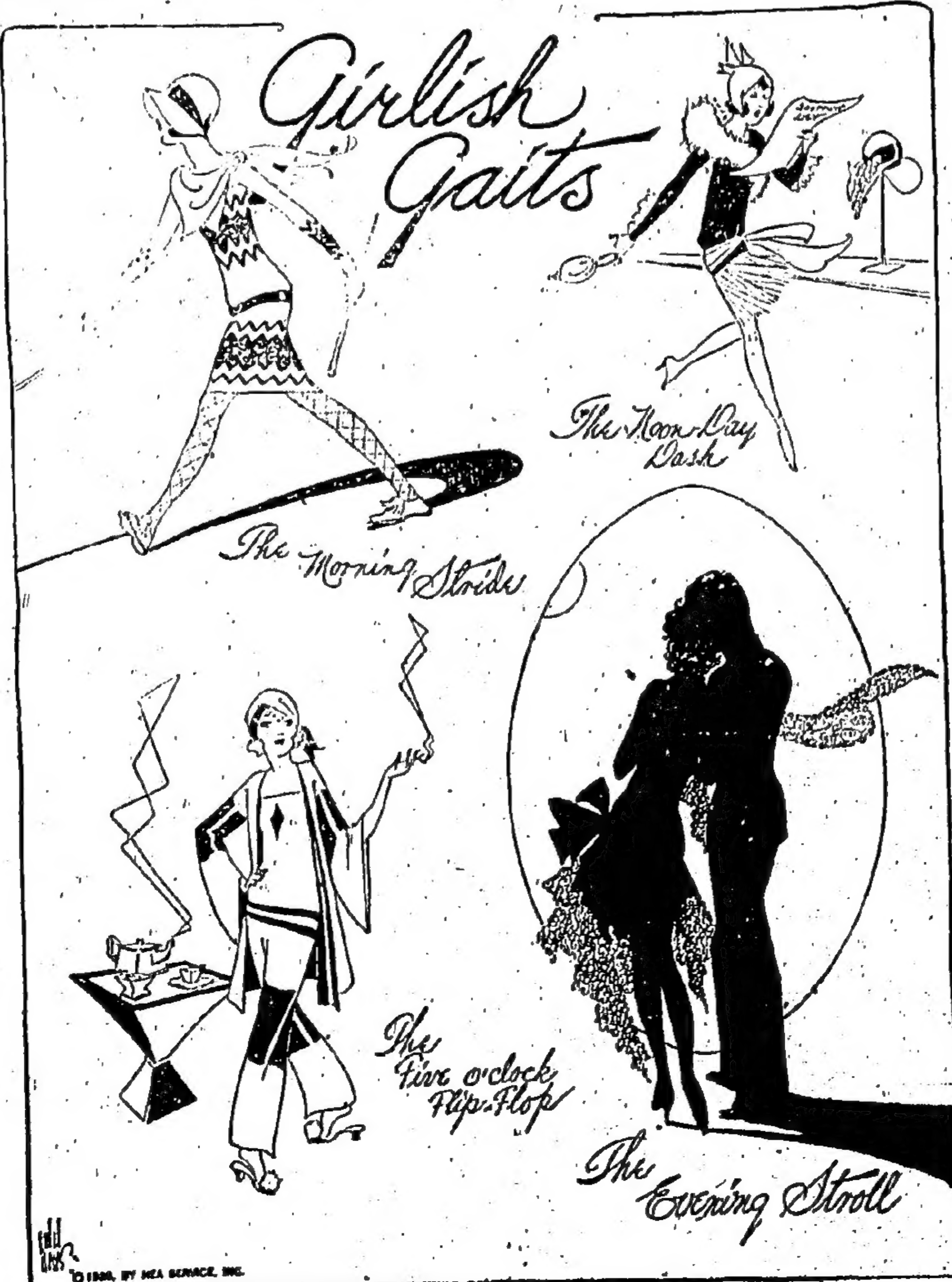
The presence of the cub is a mysterious feature, and unless it achieved the long swim across the Straits it must either have been born on the Island or walked across the Causeway. Further reports will be awaited with keen interest and there will be no lack of local sportsmen ready to follow them up.

Sir L. Worthington Evans in the Commons stated that he understood a military tattoo would take place at Tidworth, Wilts, in August.

LETTER GOLF SOLUTION.

Here is the solution to the puzzle on another page.

B	L	A	C	K
S	L	A	C	K
S	H	A	C	K
S	H	A	N	K
T	H	A	N	K
T	H	I	N	K
T	H	I	N	E
W	H	I	N	E
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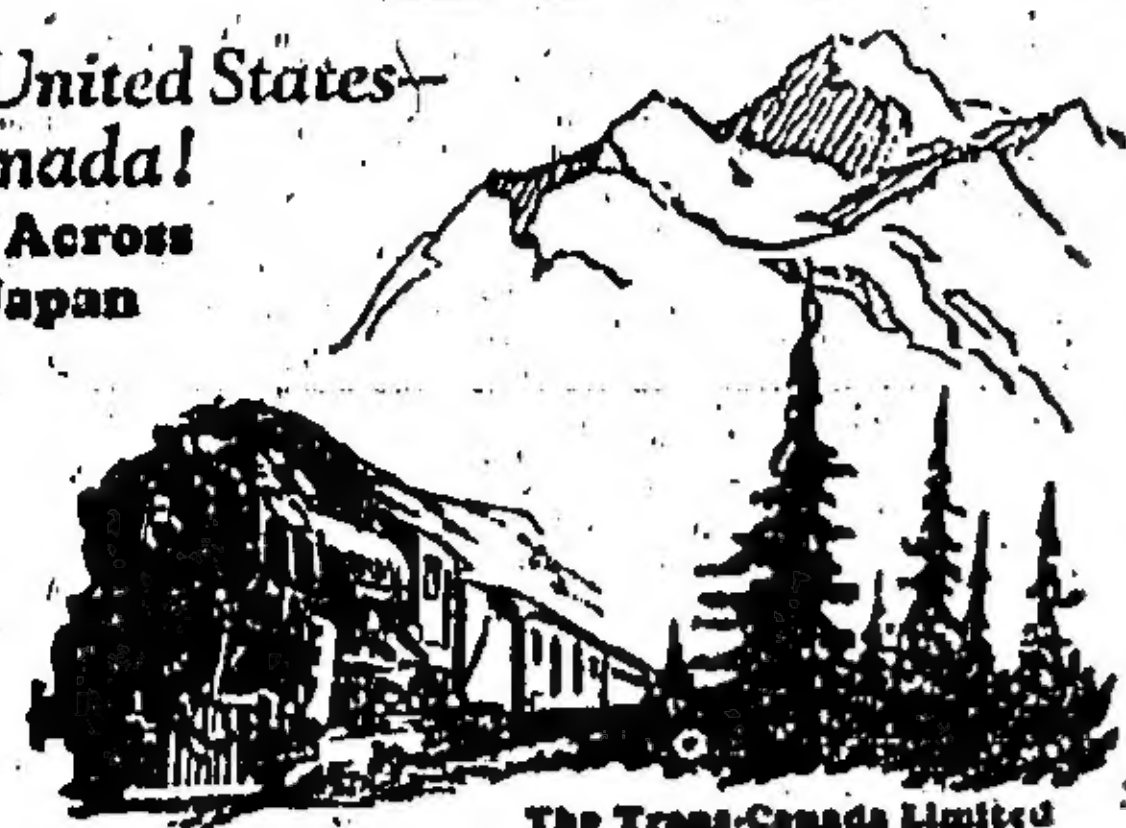
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EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 12	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 20	Sept. 29
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 3	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 20
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Oct. 24	Oct. 27	Oct. 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 10
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Nov. 7	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 15	Nov. 24
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Nov. 29	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Dec. 12	Dec. 15	Dec. 18	Dec. 20	Dec. 29
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Jan. 16	Jan. 19	Jan. 22	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Feb. 6	Feb. 9	Feb. 12	Feb. 14	Feb. 23
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Feb. 27	Mar. 2	Mar. 5	Mar. 7	Mar. 16

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LOCAL AVIATION.

PLANS NOW AWAITING OFFICIAL SANCTION.

"Plans for commercial aviation from Hongkong are proceeding in a favourable manner," explained Mr. R. Vaughan-Fowler of the Royal Air Force Base, Kai Tak, yesterday evening when seen by a Press representative on his return from Canton.

Mr. Fowler stated that during his stay in Canton he attended meetings with several of the Canton Government officials to discuss the matter. Explaining the situation he said:

"During the last few weeks things have been held up, but now I am pleased to say there would seem to be no reason why the organization should not be proceeded with immediately, as many of the difficulties have been overcome."

"At the present moment I am not at liberty to disclose the suggested organization of the scheme, as before it can be proceeded with it must receive official sanction from the Hongkong, Macao and Canton Governments, but I think I am safe in saying that this sanction will not be long before it is granted."

"The machines that will be used on the services will be of the very latest type, they will be supplied by the De Havilland Aircraft Company, of Edgeware, England; they will carry 6 or 8 passengers at over two miles a minute, so the journey from Hongkong to Canton will take on the average 50 minutes."

"These machines are fitted with the world famous Bristol Jupiter type IX, which develops 485 h.p. and is air cooled."

"It will be possible to make the journey to Shanghai in one day, and it is proposed to run one service each way weekly on this route, this service to be increased as soon as passengers and freight are obtainable in sufficient quantities."

"The actual fares and freight charges have not been settled, but when the saving in time is considered they will be found to be quite reasonable."

"All international regulations as regards the safety and inspection of the machines will be conformed with, in the same manner as in Europe, so nobody need have any fear of making full use of the services."

WHO'S WHO.

DEPARTURES BY PRESIDENT GRANT.

Passengers leaving on the President Grant for Shanghai to-day included Mr. H. Odell, stockbroker of Hongkong on a business trip to the North; Mr. A. E. Ellis, connected with Reiss, Massey and Co., travelling to Shanghai; Mr. Mortimer Reid, attached to the firm of John Thornycroft and Co., travelling to Shanghai; Mr. W. W. Siegrist, formerly Lieutenant on the U.S.S. Asheville returning to the United States; Mr. and Mrs. M. Dudoek van Heel and Mr. and Mrs. O. Van Rees, prominent Dutch people, returning to their home in Batavia; Mr. A. R. Williams, a tea planter from Colombo, returning to England on furlough.

BRIGAND BANDS.

THE BRUTALITY OF CHINESE RAIDERS.

According to a letter received by a Hankow resident, the following is a story of what is now going on in West Honan and the adjoining section of Hupeh. The correspondent writes:

"I mentioned to you the raiding of the outstation village Tientso three weeks ago. The captive we were most interested in escaped with his keeper while the band was raiding a fortnight later. When do the many bands obtain their rifles? They hire them from the militia who share a large part of the spoil. Ten days ago another Christian district was phased through and two brothers driven off into the Shenai mountains. Since I wrote three weeks ago the raids in the neighbourhood have been nightly. An old man was dragged over hill and dale till he fell down dead. A man seeing the band approach fled and was shot. Two girls were carried off. A band appearing, adults fled and two children were burned to death in the best homeost. This morning a cross-road was occupied to capture refugees returning from work on the Farm and the Homeost. The incidents are additional to the daily toll of captives, ten more or less, and only concern the outskirts of the town."

Hundred Farmers Killed.

"Instead of rising against the brigand bands there have been risings against their systematic oppression. A thousand rose against the taxers of agricultural implements and cooking apparatus and a hundred farmers were slaughtered. This was at Nanhwa, 60 li within Yui-yang border. It is reported that Kungchow rose and got exemption for the time being. A village west of Loehokow rose and slaughtered a regiment that passed through here. Two men escaped by swimming the river. Part of Fancheng was looted and burnt by a regiment of the same command. The displaced general has been appointed to Nanyang where he ruled in the dynasty time. The students went to Huihan and robbed all the summer houses. Now the furniture is stolen and the fittings are all destroyed. The last general (Shi Chang) to arrive ended and promised to vacate the Norwegian foreign built house at Siehwan Hsien. His manager (Tsui Mu) called yesterday and listened to all the distressing stories of what is happening. Village militia must not arm with rifles seeing both brigands and military covet arms of all sorts more than silver and opium. The river is dry and the land is infertile. There was rain sufficient just to save the wheat. The maize is languishing.—C. C. Post.

A BISHOP TO WED.

RT. REV. JOHN HIND OF
FUKIEN DIOCESE.

Poochow, July 23.

The marriage has been arranged between the Rt. Rev. John Hind, Bishop of Fukien, and Dr. Winifred Heyworth of West Derby, Liverpool.

—Reuter.

Paris, July 23.

Flying Commander Paris has arrived at Azores.—Reuter.

CONSIGNEES NOTICE.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
And
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Vessel,
"THESEUS"

From NEW YORK via MANILA, are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 23rd July.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 12th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1928.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"The Steamship,"
"LIEUTENANT SAINT LOUBERT
"BIE"

Bringing Cargo from DUNKIRK,
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,
LONDON, &c.

Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the Friday the 27th July, 1928, or they will not be recognised. Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday the 24th July, 1928.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
L. LESDOS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1928.

COMPANY REPORT.

UNITED ASBESTOS MAKE PROFIT OF \$12,000.

The report of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited, for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-second annual meeting to be held at the offices of Messrs. Badwell and Co., Ltd., Queen's Building, on Tuesday, August 7, at noon, has just been circulated. The report states:

After transferring \$26,000 from Reserve Fund, \$20,000 from Equalization of Dividend Fund and \$11,000 from Reserve for Launch and Renewals, the Profit and Loss Account shows a credit balance of \$12,272.04, from which must be deducted the debit balance of \$11,750.42 brought forward from last year, leaving \$521.62, which it is proposed to carry forward to a new account.

The Accounts now presented have been audited by Messrs. Linstead and Davis, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT	ELLERMAN LINE
"CITY OF TOKIO" ... Havre, London, R'dam, Hamburg & Glasgow	29th July.
"CITY OF PEKIN" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	24th August.
"CITY OF HALIFAX" ... Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg	2nd September

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE	AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
"CITY OF EVANSVILLE" ... via Suez Canal	7th August.
"CITY OF LINCOLN" ... via Suez Canal	5th October.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

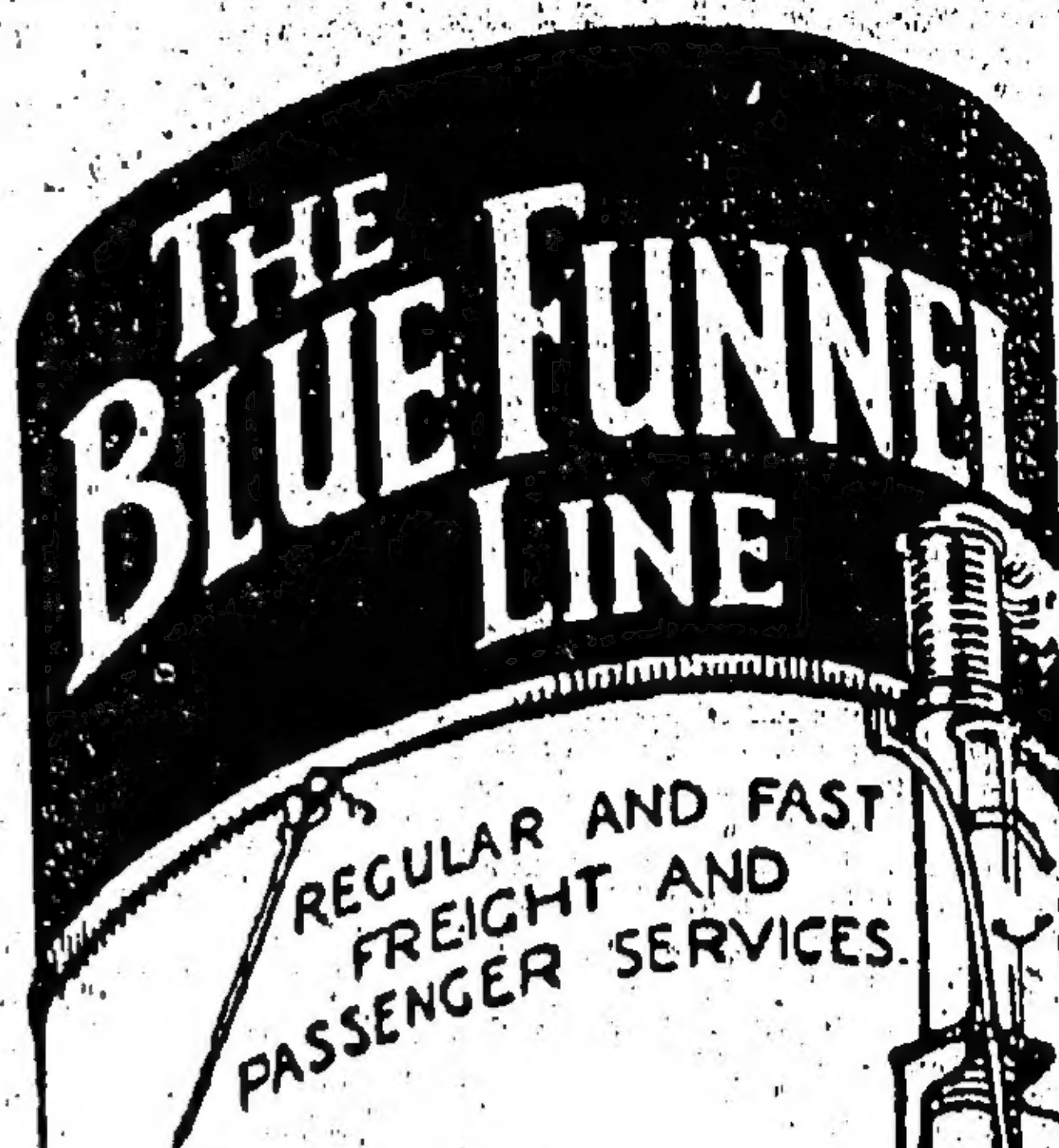
BOSTON, NEW YORK & HAVANA	AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
"MYRTLEBANK" ... via Suez Canal	2nd September.
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA	ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
"TINHOW" ...	21st August.

Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel and Bay of Capetown.
Through Bill of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Pora-Amelia, Mozambique, Ohinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luena Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines apply—

Telephone Central 5701.

THE BANK LINE, Ltd.



REGULAR AND FAST
FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

"PERSEUS"	24th July.	M's, London, R'dam & Hamburg
"GLAUCOS"	7th Aug.	M's, London, R'dam & Hamburg
"PHILOTTES"	21st Aug.	M's, London, R'dam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"ANTIOCHUS"	20th Aug.	Genna, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"TEUCER"	22nd Aug.	Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

via Kobe & Yokohama		
"TALITHYBIUS"	2nd Aug.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"IXION"	23rd Aug.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE

"DARDANUS"	21st July.	Oran, Boston, New York & Baltimore
"LYCAON"	24th Aug.	New York, Boston & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE

"AENEAS"	4th Sept.	Singapore, Marasilles & London
"BARPEDON"	3rd Oct.	Singapore, Marasilles & London

OUTWARD SERVICE

"ACHILLES"	due 25th July.	S'hai, M'ji, Kobe & Yokohama
"AENEAS"	due 30th July.	S'hai, T'iao, W'wei, Taku & Dairen

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight, passage rates, and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire,

Agents.



SAILINGS

Weekly Trans-Pacific Service

To San Francisco and Los Angeles

The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu

PORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS ON TUESDAYS

President Lincoln	Tuesday, July 31st
President Madison	Tuesday, Aug. 14th
President Jackson	Tuesday, Aug. 28th
President McKim	Tuesday, Sept. 11th

To Seattle and Victoria

The Short, Straight Route to America

PORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS ON TUESDAYS

President Grant	Tuesday, July 24th
President Cleveland	Tuesday, Aug. 7th
President Pierce	Tuesday, Aug. 21st
President Taft	Tuesday, Sept. 4th

£120, £112 Special through rates to Europe via United States. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of rail lines across United States and Canada, liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

Europe and New York Direct

Round the World

PORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS ON SUNDAYS VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ CANAL, ALEXANDRIA, NAPLES, GENOA, MARSEILLES, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

President Garfield	Sunday, July 29, 8 a.m.
President Harrison	Sunday, Aug. 12, 8 a.m.
President Monroe	Sunday, Aug. 26, 8 a.m.
President Wilson	Sunday, Sept. 9, 8 a.m.

To Manila

President Garfield	July 28th, 8 a.m.
President Cleveland	July 31st, 6 p.m.
President Madison	Aug. 4th, 6 p.m.
President Harrison	Aug. 12th, 8 a.m.

For Bookings, Passenger and Freight Information, apply to HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING, GROUND FLOOR. Telephones Central 2477, 2478 & 795. Cable Address—"Dollar"

CANTON BRANCH:—304, Ka Naam Tong Building.

American Mail Line

and

Dollar Steamship Line

AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION CO. S.S. "CAULU"

will be despatched from Hongkong

on the

8th AUGUST, 1928,

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE

via Manila, Holo, Kolambagan, Tarakan, Sandakan, Balikpapan, Rabaul and Port Moresby.

For Freight and Passages, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents

Queen's Building.

Tel. No. Central 1080.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailings.
TO TSINGTAI via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Hopsang Kwaisang Hangsang	Wed. 25th July at noon. Sun. 29th July at noon. Wed. 1st Aug at noon.
TO OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	Namsang	Fri. 3rd Aug at 7 a.m.
TO OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Kumsang	Fri. 17th Aug at 7 a.m.
TO CANTON	Kwaisang	Tues. 24th July at 10 a.m.
TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Pooksang Hosang Kutsang	Wed. 25th July at 3 p.m. Sat. 4th Aug at 3 p.m. Thurs. 9th Aug at 3 p.m.
TO SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Wed. 25th July at 11 a.m.
TO TIENTSIN	Chipahing Cheongshing	Wed. 25th July at noon. Tues. 7th Aug at noon.

SUMMER TRIPS TO JAPAN.

Excellent 1st class accommodation on through steamers from Calcutta to Japan at the specially reduced return fares of \$175 to Kobe and \$200 to Yokohama. These return tickets are available for 3 months. Further reductions made for parties of not less than 4 adults.

For freight or passage apply to:-

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone 215, Central. General Managers

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "DARDANUS"	via Suez Canal 27th July.
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	via Suez Canal 7th Aug.
S.S. "LYOAO"	via Suez Canal 24th Aug.
S.S. "PHEMIUS"	via Suez Canal 21st Sept.
S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN"	via Suez Canal 5th Oct.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at owners' option.

Subject to Change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG.
Hongkong & Canton. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., Canton.

GLEN LINE.

Fare Hongkong to London £82.

TO LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLUMBIA.

Steamship "GLENSHANE" (Via Oran)	12th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	11th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOIY" (Via Oran)	18th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPI"	31st Oct.
TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.	
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOIY"	10th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY"	1st Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	14th Sept.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong-Daily at 8 a.m.	(Sundays and 10.00 p.m. only)
Sailings from Canton-Daily at 8 a.m.	(Sundays and 4.30 p.m. only)

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

FROM HONGKONG:	FROM MACAO
8 A.M. and 2 P.M.	8 A.M. and 2 P.M.
(Weekdays only)	(Weekdays only)

SPECIAL EXCURSION.

On Sunday 29th July s.s. "TAISHAN" will sail from the Hongkong Wharf at 9.30 a.m. and return from Macao at 6.00 p.m.

RETURN SALOON PASSAGE FARE: \$5.00.

Above sailings are subjected to Weather Conditions and Intending Passengers are requested to communicate with the Office, whenever any of the Typhoon Signals are hoisted.

TRAFFIC SIGNAL.

NEW INSTALLATION IN GARDEN ROAD.

The following official explanation is made of the appearance of the new signal at the bottom of Garden Road:

A "Stop and Go" sign has been installed at the junction of Garden and Queen's Roads. It is to be tried as an experiment and if successful the hand signals by day and light signals by night will be dispensed with. A light will illuminate the signal at night time. The object of the signal is to control crossing traffic from up and down Garden Road from and into Queen's Road. All traffic travel-

ling in any other direction may do so without interruption, viz:

Cars coming from the West proceeding East along Queen's Road Central will not stop though the "Stop" signal is visible. Such cars must stop if they wish to go up Garden Road until the word "Go" appears on the signal.

Cars coming from the East proceeding up Garden Road and cars proceeding down Garden going West can do so at any time without interruption. They must look out for pedestrians.

Athens, July 23.

M. Venezelos has announced that a general election will be held in December.—*Reuter.*

ENGINEER LEAVES.

THIRTY-TWO YEARS ON CHINA COAST.

The Shanghai office of the Marine Engineers' Guild of China was the scene of a pleasant ceremony last week when representatives of the floating staff of the China Navigation Company, both deck and engine-room, assembled for the purpose of bidding farewell to Mr. James Bow Barclay, retiring Chief Engineer of the s.s. Shuntien and senior engineer in the company, after 32 years' service in China. Mr. Barclay sailed for Vancouver by the T.M.S. Empress of Asia on Saturday.

Mr. Angus Buchanan, Chief Engineer on the s.s. Woosung, before making the presentation to Mr. Barclay, said that the gifts which he had the honour to present had been subscribed to by the members of both the Marine Engineers Guild of China and the China Coast Officers' Guild. The speaker hoped that they would serve to remind Mr. Barclay of his days on the China coast.

In addition to a beautiful silver writing companion, silver card-case and silver paper-knife, for Mr. Barclay, the members of both Guilds presented to Mrs. Barclay a handsome silver rose-bowl as a token of their regard for her self-denial last year during the trouble.

Mr. Barclay replied in a few words, assuring those present that he would never lose touch with the Guild in which he had always taken the greatest interest from the time of its formation. He thanked the members for their kind expressions of appreciation.

Mr. Barclay's Career.

Mr. Barclay, before coming to China, served an apprenticeship with the Caledonian Railway Co., and Greenwicks Foundry Company from August, 1889, until April, 1891, until the former and from May, 1891, until May, 1895, with the latter. He joined the China Navigation Company, Ltd., as 3rd Engineer on October 22, 1895, and was promoted Chief Engineer on February 25, 1903, after having served about three years as 3rd Engineer, and about five years as 2nd Engineer.

During his 32 years in China he served eight years in charge of the Engineering Shops and Dock and as superintendent of tug boats belonging to the Tientsin Lighter Co., Ltd., Tientsin. He was for one year foreman with the Taikoo Sugar refinery, Hongkong.

Mr. Barclay had been with the s.s. Shuntien approximately eight years. Although he leaves for Vancouver, Mr. Barclay has not definitely decided where he will settle down. He is retiring on pension.

NEW CARGO LINERS.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE ORDER TWO MORE.

Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co. (Blue Funnel Line) have ordered two new motor vessels.

The Caledonian Shipbuilding Co. will build one vessel, while the other will be constructed by Workman, Clark and Co. The two ships will be very similar to the last Holt cargo liner, Orestes, and Idomeneus. The length from the fore part of the stem to the after part of the sternpost on a range of 28 ft. waterline will be 452 ft., the moulded beam 53 ft., and the depth from the top of the keel plate to the top of the upper-deck beam midships 35 ft. 3 ins.

The displacement will be 15,000 tons on a moulded draught of 28 ft., and two sets of Burmeister and Wain machinery, each with eight cylinders, will be installed. They will be of the single-acting design, each being capable of developing 3,000 h.p. The service speed of the two vessels will be between 14 knots and 15 knots. It will be remembered that the Orestes and the Idomeneus had super-

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

A. & M. LINE.

From U. S. A.

The Steamship, "CITY OF EVANSVILLE" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Godowns and Godowns of 10th Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 28th July, 1928, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Underinsured must be presented to the Underinsured on or before 4th August, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of one week. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1928.

A. & O. LINE.

From U. S. A.

The Motor Vessel, "MYRTLEBANK" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Godowns and Godowns of 10th Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 27th July, 1928, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Underinsured must be presented to the Underinsured on or before 3rd August, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1928.

N. Y. K. LINE.

NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

The Steamship, "HAKONE MARU," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 29th July, 1928, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Co's representatives on any Tuesdays or Fridays, at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage period.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1928.

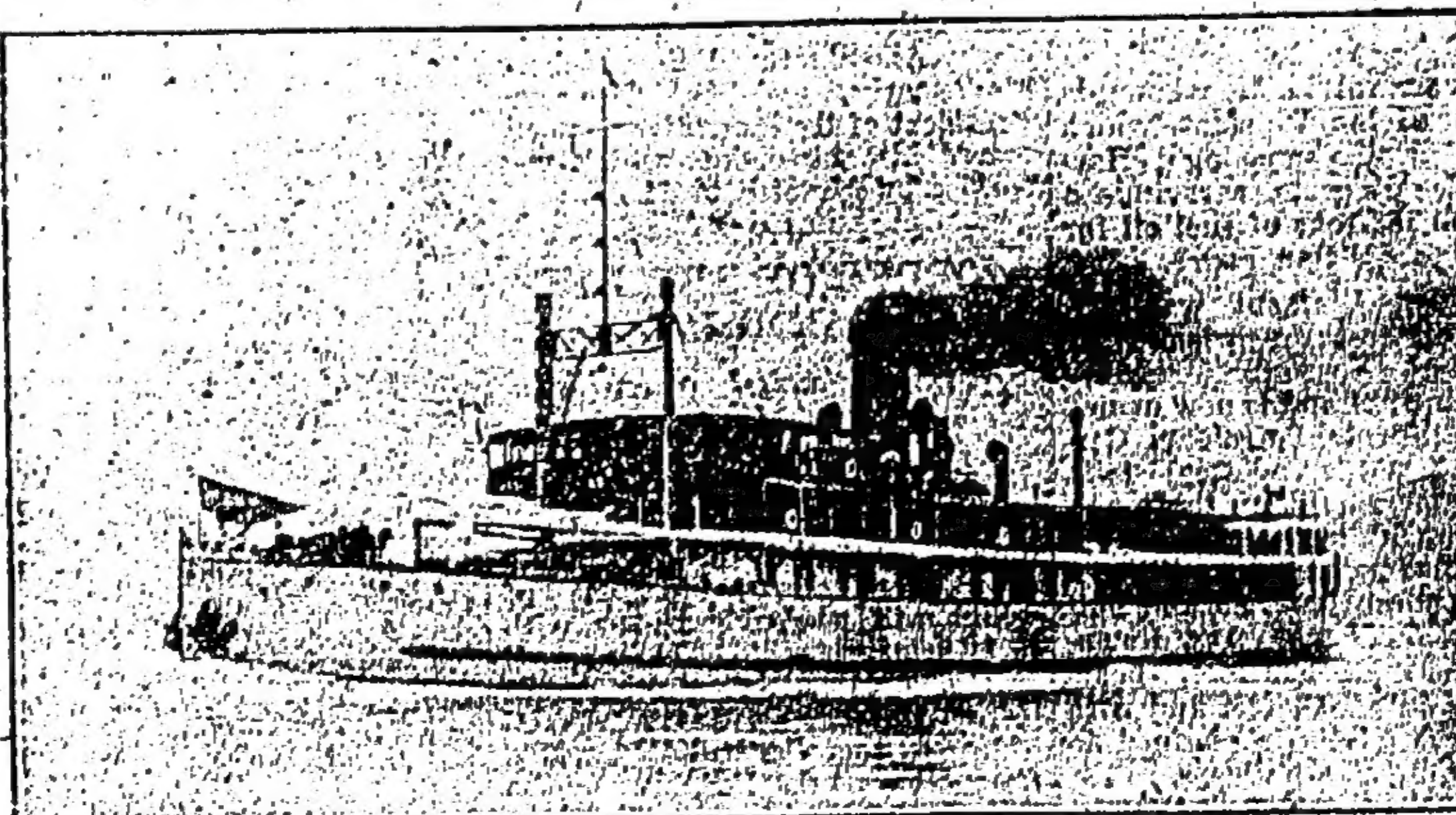
charged machinery, and the question whether supercharging will be adopted in the new vessels is not yet settled, but it is almost certain that it will be employed. There will be no passenger accommodation, except that provided for native passengers.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering, First and Second Edition Western Union and Watkins Benson's Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine & Land Engineers, Boiler Makers & Iron Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



T. S. S. "SIANG WO."

Passenger & Cargo River Steamer, built and engine at Kowloon Dock, by the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., for service on the Middle Yangtze Hankow-Ichang.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:-

R. M. DYER, B. Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS and PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship, "BENMOIR"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Godowns and Godowns of 10th Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 9th proximo or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst. at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1928.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE.

From SEATTLE, LOS ANGELES and SAN FRANCISCO.

The Steamship, "DELI"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Godowns and Godowns of 10th Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 30th July, 1928, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th July, 1928, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, Hongkong.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 21st July, 1928.

HOLLAND-OOST ASIA LINE.

(HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC LINE.)

From AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN and GENOA.

The Steamship, "GOUVERNEUR"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Godowns and Godowns of 10th Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 30th July, 1928, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th July, 1928, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, Hongkong.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 21st July, 1928.

P. & O. BRITISH-INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND) Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for Straits, Java and Burma, Ceylon, India, Persia, Gulf, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Australasia, including New Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea, Egypt, Constantinople, Greece, Levantine Ports, Europe, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
INANKIN	7,059	28th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
*KASHMIR	8,985	4th Aug.	M'los, L'don, Antwerp & Hull
*KIDDERPORE	5,334	10th Aug.	Straits, Bombay & Karachi
RAJPUTANA	16,568	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
NALDERA	16,088	1st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
KALYAN	9,114	15th Sept.	M'los, L'don, Antwerp & Hull
KASHGAR	9,005	29th Sept.	M'los, L'don, Antwerp & Hull

*Cargo only. *Calle Casa Blanca.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers & Cargo to Constantinople, Pyrus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by Steamers of the Khedivial Mail S. S. Co.

TALMA	10,000	2nd Aug.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKLIWA	7,936	14th Aug.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	8th Sept.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

B. I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurr
TANDA	6,656	31st Aug.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
ST. ALBANN	4,500	28th Sept.	Sydney and Melbourne

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Cebu, Kelambagan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement to cargo.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
The Union S. S. Co's Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co. Steamers to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

KALYAN	9,144	3rd Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yok
TANDA	6,656	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yok
WARFIELD	6,006	12th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
TILAWA	10,006	17th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
NALDERA	10,016	17th Aug.	Shanghai
INAGORE	5,283	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yok
KASHGAR	9,005	31st Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yok
TAKADA	6,949	1st Sept.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yok
TALAMBA	8,018	5th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yok & Osaka

*Cargo only. All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Co's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to **MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,** P. & O. Bldg., Connaught Rd., C. Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES: £120, £112, £110, £102, £83 via SAN FRANCISCO

£8440, £8420 via JAPAN & SEATTLE. SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu. Siberia Maru (Calls Keelung) ... Tuesday, 24th July. Taiyo Maru (Calls Los Angeles) ... Wednesday, 8th Aug. Tanyo Maru ... Tuesday, 21st Aug.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

Katori Maru ... Saturday, 28th July. Atsuta Maru ... Saturday, 11th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port. Aki Maru ... Wednesday, 25th July. Mibima Maru ... Wednesday, 22nd Aug.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo. Isogo Maru ... Friday, 27th July. Tamba Maru ... Saturday, 11th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama. Anyo Maru ... Saturday, 18th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore, Capetown & Ports. Bingo Maru ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA. Tatsu Maru ... Monday, 30th July.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles. Delagoa Maru (Calls Glasgow) ... Friday, 17th Aug.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon. Malacca Maru ... Wednesday, 8th Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. Tanyo Maru ... Friday, 17th Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. Morioka Maru (Moji Direct) ... Tuesday, 31st July. Sado Maru ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

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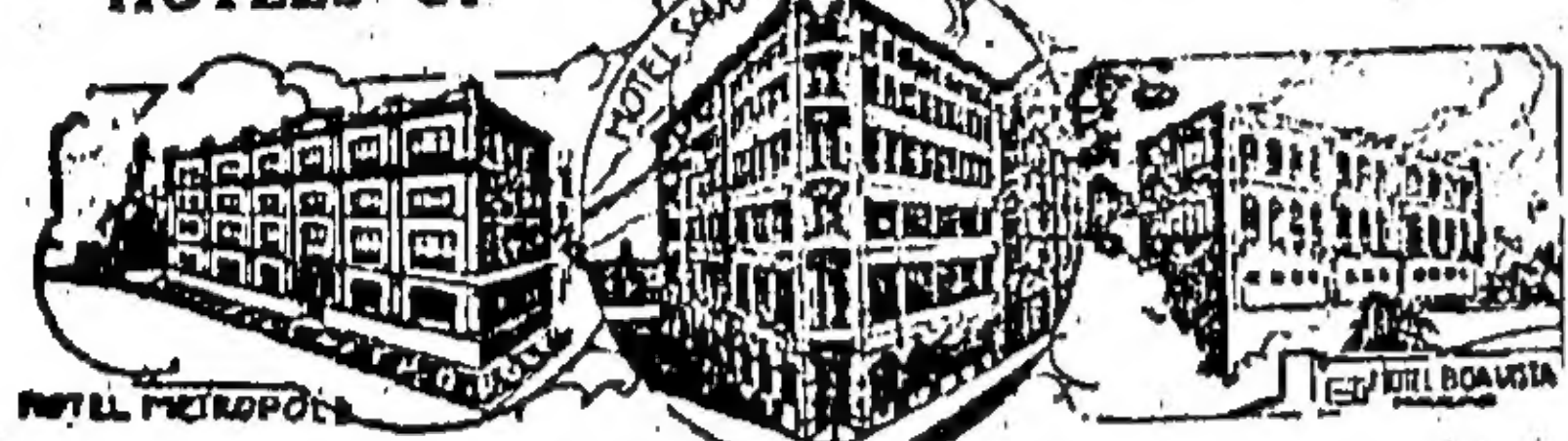
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BRITISH ATTITUDE TO EGYPT.

NO INTERFERENCE IN THE LATEST CRISIS.

MATTER FOR PEOPLE.

London, July 23. "I have no statement to make on recent developments in Egypt. The attitude of the British Government remains unchanged. It regards the Egyptian Parliament and Constitution primarily as matters for the King of Egypt and the Egyptian people to determine." This was Sir Austen Chamberlain's reply to three questions in the House of Commons to-day regarding the suspension of the Egyptian Parliament.—*Reuter.*

No Advice Tendered.

In the course of his remarks on the Egyptian crisis, Sir Austen Chamberlain said he had had some previous indications of what was going to happen, and Lord Lloyd, the British High Commissioner, and he had carefully refrained from expressing any opinion or tendering any advice.

It had been the consistent policy of His Majesty's Government to refrain, as far as possible, from interference in purely Egyptian affairs and to safeguard only those interests which Britain had to maintain and those obligations which it was Britain's duty to fulfil.—*British Wireless.*

RECKLESS DRIVING.

ITALIAN MOTORIST FINED FIFTY DOLLARS.

Mr. J. Giovanni pleaded not guilty when he appeared this morning before Major C. Willson summoned for reckless driving on Stubbs Road on July 10.

Sub-Inspector Alexander, outlining the case, said that defendant on July 10 was driving behind a large motor-bus belonging to the Hongkong Hotel. They were in Stubbs Road when at the bend near "Huntingdon," defendant passed the bus. At that time two private cars, Nos. 890 and 225, were proceeding in the opposite direction and but for the fact that both applied their brakes on time, a collision would have taken place.

Colonel J. C. Bostock, R.A.M.C., said he was driving car No. 990, up Stubbs Road, following about 20 yards behind car No. 225. The driver of car No. 225 suddenly stopped and witness had to pull up at once. Afterwards, the Colonel noticed that No. 225 had pulled up because defendant's car was overtaking a large vehicle on the wrong side of the road and at the bend.

His Worship:—Can you tell me what speed he was going?
Witness:—I don't know. It was a reasonable speed.

The driver of car No. 225 corroborated this evidence and asked about the speed of defendant's car stated that it was about 25 to 30 miles per hour.

The defendant made a statement to the Magistrate in Italian in which he explained that the bus driver signalled him to pass. He requested some official of the court to visit the scene.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$50, remarking that the defendant had had a week to prepare his case.

The defendant left the court apparently protesting loudly in Italian.

NEW ARRIVAL.

TANKER "HELEN VINMONT" IN PORT.

A new arrival in Hongkong is the tanker Helen Vinmont, which appeared in this morning's Harbour Office Reports, carrying a cargo of 14,363 tons of fuel oil for the A.P.C., from San Pedro.

The Helen Vinmont was originally built as the Agwismith by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company in 1921 and is now owned by the California Petroleum Corporation. She is a steel twin screw steamer, built on the longitudinal framing system, for carrying petroleum in bulk. With a gross tonnage of 10,888 and net tonnage of 7,880 net, her dimensions are length 500 feet, beam 68.2 feet, depth 29.3 feet and with machinery aft, she is engaged to 467 N.H.P. by the builders.

Under the American flag, she is commanded by Captain C. G. Langquist and carries a crew of 42, one of whom is British and the remainder Americans.

At Thames Police Court a coloured man stated that he was robbed of 2s. 6d. whilst selling mascoles which brought luck.

MANNERS OF A MANAGER.

"MUST BE AFFABLE TO WOMEN."

Mr. John Hay Morren, of Temple Fortune-mansions, Golders Green, N.W., in the King's Bench Division, sued Excel Co., Ltd., of Russell-gardens, Kensington, W., for damages for alleged wrongful dismissal.

Mr. Morren claimed that he was engaged in October 1926 as general manager of all the company's retail provision and general stores at a salary of £500, rising to £800 a year, but was dismissed without reasonable notice in June 1927.

Giving evidence, Mr. Morren said he came from Scotland to take the position offered him by Mr. Montague Abrahams, the managing director. It has been said that the Scotoman's finest prospect is the broad high road to England. (Laughter.)

Mr. Morren said that all the company gave him was the position of manager of a branch shop, and when he resented this he was dismissed. He claimed six months' notice.

Mr. Montague Gluckstein Abrahams, managing director, stated that Mr. Morren had no experience of retail shops and was not competent to supervise a number of them. He was given the management of premises at Golders Green, and he (Mr. Abrahams) found him in the shop wearing a hard felt hat and an ordinary lounge suit. Mr. Abrahams pointed out that he should wear a long grey coat.

Gruden-Party Cont.

Lord Hewart: As if he was going to a garden party?
Mr. Abrahams: He was cynical, and I warned him that he would have to drop that manner. "Your customers, mostly, are women, and you must be affable to them," I told him.

Lord Hewart: Do they like an affable manager? Does it make them buy an extra half-pound of butter? (Laughter.)

Mr. Abrahams added that Mr. Morren was not satisfied and would not stop, so he (Mr. Abrahams) gave him a month's notice.

Mr. Comyns Carr, K.C. (cross-examining): You were not very affable that morning. Did you come away from the shop leaving the lady cashier in tears? (Laughter.)

Mr. Abrahams: That is news to me.

Lord Hewart: Perhaps they were tears of joy. (Laughter.) Was the manager to wear the frock coat and a white apron at the same time?

Mr. Abrahams: I don't recollect anything about a white apron.

Lord Hewart: Oh. Perhaps it was a white waistcoat. (Laughter.)

The jury returned a verdict for Mr. Morren for £366, and judgment was entered accordingly with costs.

ANGRY SCENE IN THE DAIL.

THE SPEAKER CALLED A "SKUNK."

The Speaker of the Irish Free State Parliament was called "a party hack" and "a mean skunk" during a stormy discussion on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill in the Dail recently.

When the Minister for Finance moved the closure, Mr. Frank Aiken, Republican Deputy for Louth, said, I want to speak on this question.

The Speaker replied that he would accept the Minister's motion. Mr. Aiken (heatedly): I say that it is a damned disgrace that the Bill should be allowed to go through without further discussion. You are a damned party hack and nothing but a mean skunk.

The Speaker proceeded to put the motion, and Mr. Aiken exclaimed loudly: I say you are nothing but a damned hypocrite.

Addressing the Government benches, Mr. Aiken cried: You are nothing but a pack of psalm-singing hypocrites.

Mr. Aiken refused to withdraw his remarks, and Mr. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council, moved his suspension, which was carried by 61 votes to 44.

"ORDER OF THE RED BANNER."

SOVIET RUSSIA'S PROPOSED DECORATION.

Soviet Russia is proposing to follow the example of non-Communist countries in establishing an "Order," the conferment of which will, moreover, carry with it monetary benefits. The Council of People's Commissaries has submitted its statutes to the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. for the latter's approval.

This Order is instituted as a reward "for meritorious services rendered to the Soviet Union or to the separate Union Republics in the field of production, scientific work, or government or public service."

Persons upon whom it has been conferred, and members of their families, will be entitled to personal pensions.

TILDEN NOT TO BE PLAYED.

KEPT OUT OF MATCH WITH FRANCE.

L.T.A.'S FIRM STAND.

New York, July 23.

Officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association have cabled to Mr. S. H. Collum, the President of the Association, endorsing his decision not to play Tilden in the Davis Cup challenge round between the United States and France.

Tilden's disqualification is the result of his having violated the amateur rules by writing, for payment, articles on the Wimbledon tournament.

The announcement has caused surprise in sporting circles, where it had been confidently felt that Tilden would be played in view of the request of the French Lawn Tennis Federation to reinstate him.

Mr. Collum has cabled the United States Lawn Tennis Association from London stating that he has replied to the French Lawn Tennis Federation saying that the charges against Tilden should stand.

The Treasurer of the United States Lawn Tennis Association has now cabled to Mr. Collum saying: "All concerned here endorse the sentiment that the charges against Tilden should stand and that he be not reinstated in the team."—*Reuter's American Service.*

REAL SUMMER IN ENGLAND.

A STATE OF DROUGHT DECLARED.

London, July 23. As a result of the continuous hot weather, which at present shows no signs of a break, a state of drought is officially declared, fifteen days having passed without rain.

London's sources of water, however, make the capital safe from any danger of a water famine, though its normal consumption of water is 250 million gallons per day.—*British Wireless.*

AMERICAN MARINES IN CHINA.

TO BE REDUCED BY TWELVE HUNDRED.

Shanghai, July 24. Orders have been received to reduce the number of United States marines in China from 3,800 to 2,600, by evacuating 1,200 from Tientsin to America shortly.

It is understood that this order is the result of Admiral Bristol's recommendation that the China situation does not at present require the maintenance of the United States forces at their present strength.—*Reuter.*

SOLICITORS IN THE DOCK.

ONE SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS FOR FRAUD.

A passion for betting on horses, amounting almost to mania, was stated at the Old Bailey to have led to the downfall of Edward Arthur Mammatt, aged 59, a solicitor, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, who pleaded guilty to fraudulently converting to his own use £7,083 which had been received by him as trustee of two estates.

Sentence of three years' penal servitude was passed.

Mr. H. D. Roome, prosecuting, said that Mammatt was trustee of the estates of the late Alfred William Bean and the late Lionel Bean. According to his instructions £7,083 did not represent the whole of the misappropriations. It was alleged that in respect of the estate of Lionel Bean he had misappropriated £13,500. With regard to the estate of Alfred William Bean there had been a claim against Mammatt in the High Court for £27,137, but £12,844 was found to be due from Mammatt. In addition there was a warrant outstanding for £10,808, alleged to have been fraudulently converted from another trust.

Mr. M. St. John Hutchinson, for the defence, said that Mammatt desired the outstanding warrant taken into consideration. Mammatt had been a solicitor for 30 years.

"At one time," he said, "Mammatt put as much as £1,000 on horses in a single day. He stands in the dock literally without a farthing and his wife has only £40 a year to live on."

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